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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

The Union in Danger—Another Nigger Loose!

Down in Perry and Union Counties there are regularly organized bands of kidnappers. Their business is to waylay the trains passing North, and seize all colored persons found on them. The County Judge and Sheriff of Union appear to be in partnership with these lawless wretches. The mode of procedure is to capture a negro, if one is found on a train, throw him into jail, and keep him there for a few days or weeks, waiting for a claimant to offer a reward for his capture. If a reward is offered, the negro is at once handcuffed and hustled out of the State; the blood-money is divided among the kidnappers, who proceed to set their traps for another victim. But if no claimant appears, the negro, instead of being liberated, is taken out of prison and started down the Mississippi in charge of a portion of the kidnappers, and sold to the first buyer. The proceeds of the sale are divided among the thieves, and then they are ready for another haul. A late postmaster of Union County, whose hopeful son is now in the Penitentiary for robbing the mails, is the leader in this nefarious business. His lieutenant is a villain named J. W. Kirtley. Their head-quarters and rendezvous is a whisky den in Jonesboro'. There are probably a dozen or more in this Jonesboro' gang of negro-stealers. They are all full-blooded Democrats.

About a fortnight ago a branch of the organization in Perry county kidnapped a black man who was on one of the Illinois Central trains. Failing to get the use of the Perry county jail, they took the man to Union county and put him in the Jonesboro' jail. Some of the citizens of Perry county learning what was done, applied to Hillman, the County Judge, and desired him to discharge the imprisoned man, but he refused, claiming that he had legal authority to hold him under the Illinois Black Laws! Finally Mr. B. G. Root of Tamaroa, Perry county, resolved to test the legality of these proceedings, and last week he applied to Judge Caton of Ottawa for a writ of habeas corpus, requiring the Sheriff of Union county to produce the body of the negro before His Honor at Ottawa forthwith, and to show by what authority he was imprisoned. At first the Sheriff refused to obey the writ at all, denying Judge Caton's right to issue it. Afterwards he concluded that he would first hunt up some one to claim the negro as his slave, and then proceed with him to Ottawa. He took about ten days to find a claimant.

At last he got a man calling himself Col. Phillips of Cape Girardeau, Mo., to agree to stand in the relation of claimant. The Sheriff, supposed owner, and a body guard of nine men, started last Wednesday for Ottawa with the negro. They all stopped over at Springfield to take Council with the Democratic brethren there as to what was best to be done. The kidnappers were told that they could not hold their prey under the Illinois Black Laws, but must proceed under the U. S. Fugitive Slave act. The next step was to have the U. S. Marshal appoint some one as Deputy. This being done, the squad proceeded to appear before His Honor at Ottawa, and the Sheriff returned that the negro was in the possession of the improvised Deputy under the U. S. Fugitive Slave law! Smart trick!

An issue was made up, and the case went to trial, when it was found that the Deputy had not been sworn in, had not taken an oath of office. The Judge permitted him to be sworn. Half-a-dozen other irregularities were discovered, and overruled, and the negro was remanded into the possession of the Deputy Marshal. The kidnappers were in high glee; the Court adjourned, and the people began to disperse. Everybody was quiet and orderly. The crowd was very dense, and somehow, in getting out of the room, the darkey managed to slip out ahead of the kidnappers, when he broke for the woods. After a vigorous chase, he proved of superior wind and gait, making Flora Temple time. The last seen or heard of him, he was going North as fast as he could jump.

We suppose the *Times* will raise a bawl that another nigger is loose and that the Union is again in danger. Poor Union! Naughty niggers.

The Times and the Tract Convention.

There are very few papers published north of Mason and Dixon as pro-slavery as the Chicago *Times*. The *animus* of the editors is usually concealed in deference to the prevailing anti-slavery sentiment of the community. But the freedom-hating instincts of its managers are exhibited on occasions like the meeting of the Tract Convention in this city, which the *Times* assails with malignant bitterness. Not content with heaping abuse upon the Convention in its editorial columns, it descends to the meanness of perverting and caricaturing the proceedings in its published report. The New York *Herald*—the satanic of the press—rarely ventures to direct its reporters to falsify and ridicule the proceedings of any convention of respectable men. But this the editor of the *Times* has done.

Conduct like this may minister to the taste of a few dozen dirt-eaters; but the mass, even of the *Times* readers, would much prefer a candid and truthful report of the proceedings; they do not approve of the indecent mode of treating the Convention adopted by that sheet. It is legitimate journalism for the editor to criticise the resolutions and speeches, but it is illegitimate to misreport the fact. If the power in the hands of the *Times* was equal to its intolerant spirit, the editor would have broken up the Convention by force, imprisoned its members, and had every man in the city mobbed and persecuted who entertained freesoil opinions. So long has the *Times* abused the toleration and hospitality of a free soil community, that it has actually persuaded itself that Chicago is a slave-ridden city, and puts on plantation airs, and cracks its whip in true nigger-driving style over the heads of men who love freedom and hate oppression.

Note from Rev. Mr. Schlosser—Correction.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Permit me to correct the statement of your reporter as to remarks made by myself in the Convention on Wednesday. I am made to respond in opposition to a resolution which I was one of a committee to report, and which expresses my own views and feelings. I am reported as saying that I was in favor of the abolition of slavery by violence and bloodshed. The resolution I opposed was in the following words: "*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the 'abolition of slavery by peaceful means only.'" I objected to the word *only*, and said if we were a colored convention convened in a slave State, slaveholders would endorse such a resolution, and continue slavery forever—that I believed that slaves had a right to secure their own liberty by any means, and if I were a slave I would have my liberty if I should have to secure it by wading through the blood of slave-holders knee deep. GEO. SCHLOSSER.

Confirmation of the Result—Ramsey 3,500 Ahead.

Since our paper of yesterday, further and more glorious news has been received, confirming beyond the shadow of a shade of doubt the success of the entire Republican ticket in Minnesota. From the Upper Mississippi we have reliable information that Wright has gone up 180 higher, making about 432 majority in "the State of Insurrection." Sherburne and Benton give us large majorities for their small votes; and the Democratic majorities in Stearns and Crow Wing have been reduced. Southern Minnesota also continues to come in gloriously. Winona in spite of the Huff Transit Thieves, has gone up to 420 majority. Wabashaw has risen to 300. Olmsted gives us 800. Steele 360. Dodge 200. Fillmore the home of "Our Jim," is still looking up, the Republican majority being now reported at 850!! There are Republican counties still to be heard from which can be relied on for six or seven hundred more majority—enough to offset the old Moccasin fraudulent vote from the uninhabited wilderness counties.

The Virginia Insurrection—A False Alarm.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 20.—Much excitement was created last night by a report that the Abolitionist were murdering the people at Sandy Hook. About three hundred women and children abandoned their homes and came to Harper's Ferry for protection. A force of marines was sent to the spot indicated as the scene of disturbance, but all was found to be quiet.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

REPORTS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Officers for the Ensuing Year.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19.

A large assemblage of Delegates from various parts of the country, and others interested in the Missionary cause, was drawn together Wednesday evening at the First Congregational Church (Rev. Mr. Patton's) in this city.

Rev. George Whipple, of New York, commenced the exercises of the evening, by stating that it was necessary to spend a few moments in organizing the meeting, and that as the President, Hon. Lawrence Brainard, was absent, he would call Rev. J. Blanchard, D. D., late President of Knox College, at Galesburgh, to the chair.

The Rev. gentleman took the chair, and invoked the Divine blessing upon the Missionary organization and the services of the evening.

Rev. J. E. Roy, of this city, was elected Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Whipple moved to emit the reading of the records of the last annual meeting until to-morrow, after which the following business committee was appointed: Rev. W. W. Patton, Ill.; Rev. Prof. Cowles, Ohio; Rev. O. Emerson, Iowa; Rev. Wm. De Loss, Wis.; Rev. Wm. Waters, Mass.; Lewis Tappan, Esq., New York, and Rev. A. Mahan, Mich.

After the singing of the anthem, "How beautiful upon the Mountains," by the choir, Rev. W. W. Patton read the 55th chapter of Isaiah, after which the choir sung the chant, "Lord, Thou hast been my dwelling place in all generations."

Prayer was then offered by Rev. W. W. Patton, and the choir sung the hymn, "Glorious things of thee are spoken," the audience joining in the music universally, which with the heavy tones of the organ, had a most imposing effect.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, then delivered the Annual Sermon, taking his text from Isaiah, chap. 62. v. 1 and 10. The crowd upon our columns will not permit us to give even a synopsis of this noble effort. It will be published in full by the Association and scattered broadcast over the land.

THURSDAY, October 20.
MORNING SESSION.

The Association met at 9 A.M. The meeting was called to order by Rev. President Blanchard, of Galesburg.

The Vice-President and Association united in singing the "Missionary Hymn," after which prayer was offered by Rev. S. Taylor, of Bloomington. Rev. Mr. E. Holyoke, of Polo, Ill., was then appointed assistant Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were then read by Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago.

On motion, a committee on nominations for officers was appointed, consisting of five delegates.

Mr. Lewis Tappan, Treasurer of the Association, then presented his annual report, which showed an income of about $50,000, and an expenditure of $52,000 for the past year.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of the American Board and of the American Missionary Association for the first eleven years of their existence, respectively:

	Am. Board.	Am. Mis. Ass'n.
First year	$ 999	$13,083
Second "	13,611	17,095
Third "	11,361	21,982
Fourth "	12,265	25,159
Fifth "	9,493	34,538
Sixth "	12,501	30,726
Seventh "	29,948	41,695
Eighth "	34,727	47,693
Ninth "	37,520	52,326
Tenth "	39,949	49,818
Eleventh "	46,354	47,190

Mr. Tappan, in reply to a question, explained that the expenses of the American Board last year was 10 per cent., while this Association cost 8 or 10 per cent. to work. This was young, although its receipts were but one-sixth of the other, while its expenses were more than proportionately large. If the Association would send in money enough the working expenses might be reduced to 2½ per cent.

Rev. G. Whipple, of New York, Corresponding Secretary, reported a letter from Professor Cleveland, expressing regret for his absence, and inviting the Association to hold their next meeting at Philadelphia.

Rev. Mr. Whipple, Corresponding Secretary, then read a report showing the condition of the different Missions in Africa, in Jamaica, in Siam, and among the Northwestern Indians. Below we give an abstract:

ABSTRACT OF MR. WHIPPLE'S REPORT.

The Report refers to the 8th Article of the Constitution, pledging the Association in conducting the missionary work, particularly to discountenance slavery by refusing to receive the known fruits of unrequited toil, or to welcome to its employment those who hold their fellow-men as slaves. The Executive Committee had endeavored to execute the trust reposed in them with a strict reference to this provision, and to the principles involved in it. Acting on the conviction that slaveholding is a sin, the missionaries of the association have been instructed to labor for its overthrow, as they would of any other sin, and they do not receive slaveholders into the Church, nor invite them to the communion of the Lord's Supper. The Committee would decline to commission as a missionary any who do not practically indorse these views.

One of the Vice-Presidents—Rev. Samuel C. Cornish—had died during the year, and one female missionary—Mrs. Brooks, of the Mendi Mission, West Africa. The death of 14 life-members had been reported; 314 new members had been added. The whole number of names on the list is now 2,512.

Twelve missionaries and assistant-missionaries have sailed for their fields—ten of them for the first time. Nine are now under appointment, and are expected to sail in November.

The number of Foreign Missions is 3, and the number of stations and out-stations, 29.

The number of laborers connected with the Foreign Missions, including those about to sail, is 54, and 15 native assistants. Two male missionaries, and one female missionary, have returned to this country from Africa. One female missionary has gone from the same mission to her home in Scotland, for the benefit of her health, and three missionary families have retired from the Ojibway Mission, Minnesota Territory.

THE GOOD HOPE STATION,

West Africa, is increasing in interest. Rev. Mr. White joined it in December last, and a church of 10 members was soon after formed there. At each of its communion seasons additional members have been received, and it now numbers 19 members. A monthly concert of prayer is observed, and collections taken for the missionary work. The latest letter received from the Mission reports the members as trying to live near to God, and feeling a deeper interest in the conversion of the heathen than ever before. There is a daily religious exercise in the Sherboo language.

The Mission School there is under the care of Miss Melntosh, and is prosperous. The children are trained in some useful labor. An out-school of this station is at present under the charge of Rev. Geo. N. Jewett. Mr. Jewett has been ordained to the ministry, and John Johnson, the old interpreter, licensed as a preacher.

Kaw Mendi is now regarded as an out-station of Good Hope, but has at present no native assistant living there.

There have been very great changes at the Boom Falls Station during the year. Mrs. Mair, by permission of the Committee, is at present absent from the Mission. Mr. Miles, by advice of physicians, came on a visit to the United States, and Mrs. Brooks has deceased. Mr. Brooks still prosecutes his work with great confidence, assisted by three or four natives, some of whom have been trained at the Mission. The condition of the Mission family (of native youth) has been favorably reported of, and some additions made to the church. It now numbers thirteen, four having united at the last communion. It seems to be in a healthy condition, possessing fully an ordinary degree of piety. In the last six months $94 had been contributed by it, which it was thought the church would vote to expend in building a meeting-house at Mogbingo, among a people only a few years ago at war with them. The school is in a favorable condition, and several out-schools are formed for teaching in the Mendi tongue.

Throughout the year there had been three out-preaching places, where the Gospel was proclaimed in the Mendi language. During the last three months the number has been increased. The whole number of preaching places now connected with this station is seven. At some of these out-places much interest was apparent. More than ten thousand Mendi words have now been collected and reduced to writing, a few sacred hymns have been composed, and the praises of God are now sung in the Mendi tongue.

The Mission have not been able to commence at Salem Hill, for want of missionaries. There are very many places where there is an earnest request for missionary labors. Notwithstanding the want of laborers, the Mission is regarded as being in a prosperous condition; more so than for some years. The influence of the Mission in favor of peace, against slavery and the slave trade, and in favor of lawful commerce is wide spread and well marked. Wars have been prevented, the slave master is losing his hold on the slaves, the slave trade is very greatly diminished and lawful commerce increased. There seems to be great encouragement as well as demand for the extension of the missionary work in Africa.

THE JAMAICA MISSION

has seven stations and three out-stations, with an aggregate of twenty-four missionary laborers, including four native assistants. Of these, two joined the mission in November last, three in June, and three are now on their way there for the first time. There are six churches, of which only five have reported. Twenty-four members have been received to them during the year. The aggregate number of members is about four hundred.

The reports from this Mission exhibit a less favorable condition of the churches than in some previous years. The church at Eliot had suffered from the absence of the pastor, Rev. M. Thompson, through the year. Eight of its members had been cut off. Mr. Thompson is now on his way to the mission with improved health. Mr. Penfield has been ordained and installed over the church at Oberlin station. Its condition, and that of the congregation, had greatly improved.

The Industrial School at Richmond had been without teachers, for a considerable part of the year. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have been appointed to Richmond, and have lately entered upon their work there. The school will be under their care.

The reports from the Island indicate an improvement in its condition, and there is no question but the moral and spiritual condition of all the people on the Island has been improved by emancipation, and the greater efficiency thereby given to Missionary labor.

THE OJIBUE MISSION,

At Lake Winnepec, has been in a depressed condition throughout the year. The missionaries had become discouraged and regarded their work there as done. Some of the causes of discouragement had been greatly increased or developed of late. Mr. Bardwell visited the Mission by request of the Executive Committee, and after a free interchange of views the members of the Mission unanimously voted that it ought to be given up. Three of the families at once removed. The Executive Committee recommend the Mission be relinquished.

THE OJIBUE AND OTTAWA MISSION,

Michigan, has been received under our care during the year. It is among Ojibue and Ottawa Indians, near Grand Traverse Bay. Rev. Mr. Smith reports eight months labor. The church now numbers fifty-five, of whom, eight are Indians. Seven have been added in the eight months. The mission is prosperous.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our mission here still continues under the care of Rev. J. S. Green, now in the thirty-first year of his missionary life. He has been aided a good deal by his son Joseph Porter Green, and has several native assistants. By uniting some of his churches, he now reports three outstations instead of six.* The aggregate number of members is near 1100. Seventy have been received the last year. The churches are generally in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Green writes discouragingly concerning the future of the Hawaiian nation. The law restricting the natives in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks is likely to be repealed, through the influence of foreigners. The saddest results are likely to follow. Mr. Green's labors are still very arduous, though somewhat less extended than usual, he being confined more at home through Mrs. Green's failing health. He solicits the prayers of God's people, that they may be saved from unreasonable and wicked men.

THE CANADA MISSION

has been increased by the commissioning of Rev. L. C. Chambers of Dresden. His labors are among the colored people in that vicinity, and in some neighboring towns. He reports the formation of several Sabbath Schools, and two Churches.

Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss has reported a favorable state of things generally through the year, although there are often many things that are severely trying. The three churches under his care number forty-four members. Eighteen have been added in a little more than a year. Mrs. Hotchkiss has been compelled to relinquish her school, on account of failing health.

THE SIAM MISSION.

The missionaries of the various American missions in Siam have long labored with little apparent fruit. There are now some cheering indications that God is about to reward their faith. The Presbyterian mission is rejoicing in the hopeful conversion of some connected with their school, and Dr. Bradley reports that two of the young men connected with the printing office of our mission had, for some time past, been apparently endeavoring to lead a Christian life. About a month before he last wrote, eleven others publicly professed to believe in Christ, and solemnly promised to renounce idolatry and become the true followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. They appeared well at the time he wrote. A noon-day prayer meeting had been established, in which they took part. The missionaries rejoice, though with trembling. As heretofore, Dr. Bradley has made several tours, for preaching and distribution of religious tracts, &c., sometimes in connection with the missionaries of other societies. In the last, they visited and preached in nine towns never before visited by a Protestant missionary. Yet in most of them they found some who had obtained some knowledge of Jesus Christ, either through books, or reports of others from Bankok.

THE COPTIC MISSION,

That commenced some years ago under very favorable auspices, has made no progress this year in consequence of the failure of the health of Mr. Martin. He has spent the year in this country. A council of physicians advised him that he could not safely return to Egypt under the ordinary condition of missionary life. Under the apprehension that no arrangement for his return could be made which would not be likely to involve either a risk of health, or a material abridgement of his usefulness in the missionary work, on the 17th of September, he requested a release from the service of the Association. This the committee voted, although they would have gladly retained Mr. Martin in their employ if they could have offered him any field of labor that he could consistently accept.

Mr. Murad had previously asked and received a release from the Coptic Mission that he might seek other fields of useful labor, at the same time stating that he would respond to any call we should make upon him to return to Egypt, if his engagement at the time would permit.

In view of the blessing of God granted to our missions generally, and the evident increase of the determination to have missionary operations divested of all complicity with Slavery, the committee express the hope that the new officers to be chosen may be encouraged, and have the means to enter upon a wider fulfillment of the command "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

* The number of churches is the same, having all their separate Sabbath services, except on communion Sabbath, when they unite.

Mr. Whipple was satisfied there was no more promising field of missionary labor than in Africa. The report suggested that the work in that region be rapidly extended. As a vigorous race of men, he thought there was none better than the African of the interior—none that possessed so much manhood. Dr. Cheever had said if we would send back one-fifteenth part of what we received from Africa, the day of her salvation would be very near. He said if we send back one missionary for every one hundred men we had torn from her, her salvation would be very near. (Applause.) No missionary should be sent to Africa unless he had an inherent hatred of slavery, and these men we as an anti-slavery society should select and send there.

The Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Department, then gave a report of the operations of the Society in the United States. We give an abstract of Mr. Jocelyn's report:

ABSTRACT OF MR. JOSELYN'S REPORT.

The friends of the Association never had greater cause for gratitude to the Great Head of the Church for the success of the home work than during the past year, and in view of the preservation in life of all the missionaries; and never so much encouragement to proceed earnestly in its work.

During the year the Association and its auxiliaries have employed in the home field 98 Missionaries and five Colporters, located as follows: In States east of Ohio 9; in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan 22; in Illinois 22; in Wisconsin 1; in Minnesota 15; in Iowa 10; in Kansas 6; in Missouri 1; in Kentucky 7; in North Carolina 2; in District of Columbia (Washington City) 1. Three Colporters in Kentucky; 1 in Indiana and 1 in Southern Illinois.

The Missionaries have organized 16 churches—the whole number of churches being 150. Thirty-five revivals of religion are reported, and hopeful conversions 1,003. Additions to the churches on examination 670; by letter 343; number of membership 3,890; Sabbath and Bible Class Scholars 5,538; contributions of the churches to benevolent objects, not local, $1,300. The members of the churches generally are pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and are supporters of the Anti-Slavery cause.

Mr. J. gave very brief statements of the work in various States, with the general circumstances, and some of a peculiar character in some of the fields of labor east of Ohio, and in numerous States of the West and Northwest, of the progress of religion and the cause of freedom, temperance, education, etc. Some of the Missionaries itinerate and have large fields of labor. Some have been greatly favored in the conversion of large numbers of souls, and in some instances the most hardened men, including horse thieves, counterfeiters and the like, and sinks of iniquity have been reformed. He took special notice of the imprisonment of some 20 citizens of Oberlin and Wellington, Ohio, including a Professor and Minister of Christ, for rescuing a colored citizen from the illegal hold of United States Officers and some kidnappers, and the result of this outrage upon the prisoners in the guidance of the public conscience on the subject of slavery, and in breaking the force of governmental persecution through the firmness of true freemen.

THE ILLINOIS HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Auxiliary to the American Missionary Association, was noticed, and their united work in this State, giving special attention to the southern section of the State—our Egypt, and gave the general character and origin of most of the inhabitants, probably from Slave States, and generally needing the pure gospel, education and the principles of freedom and general reform sentiments, and as being mostly opposed to Anti-Slavery, though progress is making through the efforts of the Missionaries and a few friends on the ground.

He noticed various encouraging circumstances connected with the work in this State, and its influence on the cause in the Northwest, and made special reference to our system of Bible circulation, having some 1,400 societies in our several counties, towns and villages.

MISSIONS IN KANSAS.

Special review of the work of the Missionaries in Kansas was made. Since quiet times have come, material changes and prosperity in the community have taken place. Several of the Missionary Churches are building houses of worship. The Congregational Association have instituted measures for the erection of a College, aided by prominent men at the East. He said notwithstanding the defeat of the pro-slavery party, that vigilance against the enemies of freedom is ever to be maintained. The Churches—several of them—have had precious revivals of religion, and notwithstanding much skepticism and immorality in the Territory, hope is predominant, and by the Gospel and its various influences salvation is expected.

MISSIONS IN MISSOURI.

One Missionary has labored in Missouri extensively, over much of the State, and has been favored in spiritual results; but although the way is preparing for the removal of slavery, few treat it as a sin—few, if any of the resident ministers ever publicly preaching against slavery, or declaring it sinful.

KENTUCKY.

The success of the work in Kentucky is marked. There are ten churches that were organized by our Missionaries and non-fellowshipping Slaveholders. The seven Missionaries and three Colporters are laboring with slight opposition, so far as forcible resistance is threatened. Several revivals of religion have taken place during the year. Tracts and various publications on the sin of Slavery are freely introduced, Bibles given to slaves, and a Judge has lately in a charge to the Grand Jury, declared that the Abolitionists have as good right to declare their sentiments as he had, he being a Slaveholder. The interests of education are cared for. The Missionaries and friends have secured some 110 acres of land as a site for a Literary Institution, for which Rev. John G. Fee is now soliciting funds, chartered rights being already secured.

IN NORTH CAROLINA

Two Missionaries are pursuing their work unmolested, and have ten non-slavery-fellowshipping churches, and revivals of religion and general progress is made. He noticed the labors of Rev. Geo. W. Bassett in the city of Washington, aided by us in his Christian anti-Slavery labors.

MISSIONS AT THE WEST.

He, near the conclusion of his report, referred to the history of the various Home Missionary Societies formerly in this State and Ohio, and papers advocating the principles of this Association and the present Illinois Home Mission Association, auxiliary to the Association, and their united influence, and then of their Missionaries in the Northwest for liberty. He instituted the question, however, whether all denominations at the West were free from Pro-Slavery influence; whether, notwithstanding the general and important influence of the Congregational body against Slavery—all the leaven of Slavery is out of Congregationalism at the East, or even at the West? He, however, expressed the conviction that henceforth the denomination or denominations that shall strike for the highest claims of God and of humanity, will have the people as well as the piety and influence of the West.

He concluded by enforcing the claims of the Slave States and recommending the enlargement of their Missionary work in the Slave States in all its operations, and pursuing it with increasing vigor.

Rev. Mr. White, of the Mendi Mission, Africa, gave his experience as a Missionary at that station.

Rev. W. W. Patton, from the Business Committee, then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Divine guidance and blessing vouchsafed to the Association during the year past, as well as in former years, demands our most thankful acknowledgments, and should lead to increased devotedness and liberality on the part of all connected with the Missionary enterprise.

Resolved, That one of the greatest obstacles to the success of the Missionary work, is the sanction virtually given to Slavery by Missionary Boards, ecclesiastical bodies, professed ministers of the Gospel, church members, editors of the religious newspapers, and others, who sanction, apologize for, or sustain the iniquitous system; and the people of God are called upon to abstain from action which gives countenance to such officers.

Resolved, That inasmuch as God in his Holy Word has said, "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, shall surely be put to death," the Association believe, that holding men as property is always a sin against God and man, and that all traffickers in blood and sinews of their fellow-man, whether foreign or domestic slave-traders, slave-buyers or slave-holders, should be debarred from Christian fellowship until they repent and free themselves from all complicity and responsible connection with slavery.

Resolved, That the sacredness of the Mission cause, and the honor of Christ, require that Missionaries, as well as Churches, should be free from all complicity with slavery; and that support should be withdrawn from such as persist in upholding the unchristian system and practice, in such a way as to demonstrate both to the Church of Christ and to the world that it is done because the offence is heinous, and inconsistent with allegiance to God and love to man.

Resolved, That the only just mode of conducting missions requires the adoption of the perfect standard of holiness of God and the Bible, and that for missionaries and missionary societies to allow any sin to go unrebuked among the people where they carry the Gospel, or to suffer any members of their churches to practice any sin without using all legitimate means in their power to effect church discipline with such transgressors, is a palpable violation of the spirit and principles of the Gospel, and the sure precursor of multiplied mischiefs to missions and the Church of God.

Resolved, That while we would not judge the motives that have led to the discontinuance of the Choctaw Mission of the American Board of Foreign Missions, we regard the fact as an occasion of sorrow and shame to the Christian world, as indicating either an unfaithful administration of the Gospel in that Mission, or a failure of Christianity successfully to encounter slavery after an experiment of forty years.

Resolved, That we view with unmingled horror the re-opening of the foreign slave trade, its justification by influential men in the councils of the nation, and the unfaithfulness or incapacity of the General Administration in securing the conviction and punishment of the violators of the laws of the land against this piracy, and that this trade is the greatest obstruction to our mission in Western Africa, that the Executive Committee cause the memorial to Congress on the subject of enforcing the laws against piracy, herewith presented, to be transmitted to both Houses of the National Legislature, and endeavor to secure their support to the prayer of the memorialists.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the existence and activity of Tract Societies that publish and circulate Bible truth without mutilation, suppression, or the fear of man, and that we deem it their duty to publish and circulate the truth in regard to all sin, without respect to per on; and especially the great sin of the age, being convinced by our own experience in the circulation of such tracts in both the slave and the free States, that such publications are eagerly received and read while they are blessed to the conversion of souls and the honor of Christianity.

Resolved, That we earnestly request that Ministers of the Gospel and Superintendents of Sabbath Schools will cause the missionary intelligence contained in our monthly paper and magazine to be communicated to their churches and schools, frequently and impressively, until all under their instruction shall be made acquainted with the same, and to be led to cultivate the missionary spirit and to pray for more light and securing support of the cause of missions as prosecuted by our Association.

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of the Association to make more earnest supplication to the great Head of the Church for the increase and success of its Missions; more liberal contributions to the treasury, made systematically and at stated periods; and greater personal exertions in the circulation of the Society's publications.

Resolved, That we regard it as of the highest importance that in all our instrumentalities and agencies for the extension of the cause of Christ, we should seek to be imbued with his spirit, lest all our labors and prayers be in vain, and that while we should endeavor to cultivate a reformatory spirit such as shall be adequate to the great wants of the age, we yet should aim to receive and disseminate all the doctrines and spirit of true piety as well as morality, as absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the cause of missions.

After a few remarks from members, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was opened by singing, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Schlosser, of Illinois.

On motion, the resolutions of the Business Committee, as reported at the morning session, were taken up and acted upon *seriatim*.

The first resolution was adopted without debate.

The second, after a few remarks by the Rev. Mr. Schlosser, of Lockport, was unanimously adopted.

The third was adopted without debate.

The fourth resolution was opposed by Rev. Mr. Fairfield, because he thought it meant more than it said. The resolution, he thought, insinuated that somebody had been doing something in the churches that was not right. He did not believe the society, to which the resolution by insinuation referred to, withdrew their support from the Choctaw Mission from the motives here intimated.

Rev. Mr. Roy stated that the fifth and sixth resolutions would explain the fourth and meet the objections of the gentlemen, and he therefore moved to lay the fourth resolution upon the table for the purpose of taking up the fifth and sixth. This motion was carried and the fifth and sixth resolutions were read.

Mr. Tappan thought taking the fourth, fifth and sixth resolutions together, they remedied the objections made by Mr. Fairfield.

The fourth resolution was then again taken from the table.

Mr. Goodman did not think the resolution cast any inuendo upon any person and society. If others do not act upon correct principles and from pure motives we must condemn them, and leave the consequences to take care of themselves.

President Mahan moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "withheld" instead of "withdrawn," so that it shall read "withheld from such as persist in upholding," &c. He did not see any force in the objection raised by the gentleman (Mr. Fairfield). It is our duty when wrong practices are indulged in, to say so. And that is what the resolution says.

Rev. Mr. Bassett was of opinion that if the American Board was right, then this association had no right of existence. If that Board were right, why not co-operate with them? He acknowledged he was not sufficiently acquainted with the operations of the Board to determine upon their conduct. He said he understood they had dropped the Choctaw mission and pensioned the missionaries, or rather given them possession of all the property, and left them in that position, and are now placed independent of the Society. If that is so virtually they had not dropped the mission, for they continue to furnish the supplies, although they exercised no control.

Lewis Tappan said it was true that the missionaries had the property, and would hold it. It was frequently asked why we did not give up our Association? The American Board had come up to our work. It was true they were following us up, but they had not yet overtaken us, and they probably never would. If they did overtake this Society, he should begin to think he was getting slow, and had lost that radical vigor which the world had given him a reputation for. He said this Association was like these little steam tugs which we see in the harbor of New York, and in this harbor, whose duty it was to tow the big frigates into port. It was the duty of our Association to tow the American Board of Missions along.

President Blanchard said he meant to be both steam-tug and frigate. He said it did no injury to the American Board to point out their errors and faults. He loved the American Missionary Society, and he always charged his own heart to rebuke those whom he loved, when they continued on wrong-doing.—The discontinuance of the Choctaw Mission he thought a great wrong and would be a serious misfortune to the Christian world. It would be acknowledging that Christianity was not a "remedy for the ills that flesh is heir to." They have been implored to do their work at that Mission, and they had not done it. The missionaries were not what they ought to have been. One of them had bought a slave, and requested the negro not to make the fact known, because he was ashamed of what he had done. But the negro did tell of it. He used to pray half an hour at a time for the poor slave when he lived in St. Louis; but when he was finally called upon to administer on the estate of a deceased gentleman, who owned slaves, he changed his mind, and hired out a poor slave to a river steamboat captain, but was very particular to go to the captain and charge him to look well to the slave's morals! Mr. Boyington, another of the missionaries on the Choctaw Mission, was asked how many slaveholders they had at their Missions, and he answered, as many as he could get;—he wanted them there to do them there to do them good. Boyington and Kingsbury, the missionaries, have been the two strongest pro-slavery minds in the Choctaw Nation, and he was therefore opposed entirely to them and their moral influence. Pres. B. offered an amendment to the resolution, but finally withdrew it at the request of others.

AN EPISODE.

At this point, a native African boy, under the charge of Rev. John White, Missionary to Africa, named Barnabas Root, after a gentleman of Plymouth, Ct., aged 12 years was introduced to the audience and brought to the stand. Mr. White stated that the boy was a native of Sherboo, that he was taken from the Bush about four years ago, and placed in the mission school. He is quite well educated—can read, write, cypher, has a good knowledge of botany and other sciences—and better than all, is a sincere and devoted follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. At the request of the audience, the boy sang a hymn and recited the Lord's Prayer in his native Sherboo language, and also sung an English song, "We are a happy band of children," to the air of the "Old Granite State." At the request of Mr. White, the audience put various questions to the boy in Scripture history, &c., which he answered with a good sense, accuracy and alacrity, that would, we doubt not, have put many of the learned Doctors present to rout.

At the termination of this episode, the debate on the fourth resolution was renewed. Rev. Mr. Love, President Mahan and others taken part in the debate, and it was finally adopted.

The fifth resolution was adopted without debate.

The sixth resolution, after discussion by Rev. Mr. Love, President Mahan and Mr. Tappan, was adopted.

The seventh resolution, with the memorial to Congress, was adopted without debate. We have no room for the memorial. It is the same, we believe, as the one presented by Dr. Cheever to the American Board of Missions some time since, and by them rejected.

The eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh resolutions, completing the series, were then adopted unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Patton, from the Business Committee, reported the following additional resolution, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the success attending the efforts of this Association in the Southern States of this Union, especially in Kentucky and North Carolina, and the peculiar wants of the various classes composing the population of this section, should encourage the people of God to furnish the means of prosecuting this department of the Home Missionary work with increased vigor.

Prof. Peck, from the Committee on Nominations, reported the following gentlemen for officers for the coming year:

President—Rev. D. Thurston, Maine.
Vice Presidents—W. D. Holton, Esq., Wisconsin; Jacob Butler, Esq., Iowa; F. D. Parish, Esq., Ohio; J. P. Williston, Esq., Mass.; Rev. C. G. Finney, Ohio; Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, Ill.; Arthur Tappan, Conn.
Corresponding Secretary for the Foreign Department—Rev. George Whipple, New York.
Corresponding Secretary for the Home Department—Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, New York.
Recording Secretary—Rev. Henry Belden, New York.
Treasurer—Lewis Tappan, New York.
Executive Committee—William E. Whiting, New York; Thomas Ritter, New York; Henry Belden, New York; J. O. Bennett, New York; D. M. Graham, New York; A. N. Freeman, New York; Samuel Wilde, New York; George H. Garnett, New York; Josiah Brewer, Mass.; William B. Brown, New Jersey; Alonzo S. Ball, New York.

This list of officers was unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

A resolution thanking Dr. Cheever for his sermon, and requesting a copy for publication, was unanimously passed.

Rev. Mr. Goodman invoked the Divine Blessing, and the Convention adjourned.

The Return Excursion on the Northwestern Railroad.

THE MEETING AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE.

Pursuant to a call widely circulated, a large and enthusiastic meeting of well-known citizens was held at the parlors of the Briggs House last evening, to take preliminary action in the matter of the return excursion to this city from places along the line of the noble thoroughfare which has opened to our trade so rich and valuable a portion of our sister State Wisconsin, in which respect no other of our system of roads here centering surpasses the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

On motion, Hon. Wm. B. Egan was called to the Chair, Henry M. Smith being appointed Secretary.

The following resolution was presented by J. W. Sheahan, Esq., of the *Times*:

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-four be appointed by the Chairman, of which he shall be *ex-officio* a member, who shall be clothed with full power to appoint all necessary subordinate committees, and arrange all measures deemed by them appropriate to carry out the objects of this meeting, as explained in the call under which we have assembled.

In pursuance of this resolution, it having been amended on passage to increase the number to thirty-six, the following gentlemen were constituted a

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John C Haines,	Charles H Walker,
Van H Higgins,	S S Hayes,
Sam'l H Kerfoot,	Ira Y Munn,
Gurdon S Hubbard,	J B Doggett,
Wm Bross,	P W Gates,
James W Sheahan,	B McVicker,
Charles L Wilson,	D W Keith,
Wm K McAllister,	John A Bartlett,
Potter Palmer,	John V Farwell,
John P Chapin,	Merril Ladd,
Wm M Ross,	Clinton Briggs,
George M Gray,	Henry W King,
Dan W Boss,	R H Tucker,
R E Sargent,	M D Gilman,
N P Iglehart,	Chas G Wicker,
Hiram Joy,	H M Higgins,
S A Tucker,	A M Ward,
Julian S Rumsey,	

We have not the space to do justice to the speeches of His Honor, the Chairman, and Messrs. Causin, Munn, Iglehart, Page, Ladd and others, but they were of a character to indicate that our citizens are wide awake in this matter, and will prove themselves as ready entertainers as they were lately so numerously delighted guests; and everything indicated that Chicago has her latch-string out on that day the Committee of Arrangements shall fix upon, which should be the earliest available. E. DeWitt Robinson, Esq., of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., in behalf of that Company stated that they were ready for the party.

In accordance with the decision last evening, a full meeting of the Committee has been called for this evening, at the Briggs House parlors. And our readers may be assured that the above Committee is no "ornamental" or honorary list, but a working and efficient selection of citizens representing the leading branches of our business and professions. The attendance this evening at 7½ o'clock, as above, should be a full one.

Letter from Peter Page, Esq.

Editors Press and Tribune:

DEAR SIRS: I notice in your report of permanent officers of the Western Tract Convention, my name appears as one of the Vice-Presidents from Illinois, and also upon the call for members of the Convention to hand in their names and credentials, my name appears as a delegate. I simply wish to say that my name has been used without my knowledge or consent. Respectfully, &c., PETER PAGE.

Chicago, 20th October, 1859.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. *Also, their Manufacturing Machines, for Tailoring and Leather Sewing*, at 66 Lake street. oc21 6t

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.—Q. A. Cary, manufacturer of, and wholesale dealer in Pattern Bonnets, Head Dresses, Dress Caps, etc., having just received from New York a large variety of the most elegant French designs in Bonnets, Head-Dresses, Dress Caps, etc., will open on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 21st and 22d, at 64 Lake street, (up stairs), a complete assortment of everything new in Dress Patterns for ladies and children. Also, a large and choice selection of Bonnets, Ribbons, Velvets, Laces, Flowers, Satins, Rouches, and everything in the millinery line. oc21-2t

A SEASONABLE HINT.—Don't go without an overcoat this winter because you can't afford a new one, but take your old one to Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, who will renovate and return it to you looking as well as new in every respect. At their Premium Dye House 123 Clark street, they Dye and Clean Ladies Garments of all kinds, and guarantee both work and prices.

☞ Our lady readers will all be interested to hear that Wamsley & Hueston's first opening of fall and winter millinery will take place in their new store, 41 Clark street, on Thursday, October 20. au17 4t

☞ Should any one have Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamps which do not burn well, smoke, nor give satisfaction—whether purchased at the Lamp and Oil Emporium or not—by calling with them at No. 126 Clark street, they will be examined, and the cause ascertained free of charge. No good Kerosene Lamps with our Boston Oil, should smoke or emit an odor. oc18-6t.

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oc17:2m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 133 Lake st. au27-1y

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Comerciante La Orleans Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejer De La Habana!!!!! Choice and select brands of Cigars just received by D. W. Corbin & Co., 65 South Clark street. Try them.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.—It will be seen by advertisement that this, (Friday) evening there will be one more sale (and the last) of the fine collection of paintings which have been on exhibition this week, together with another splendid collection. These paintings are all very fine, some pre-eminently so, and those of our citizens who have a taste for such things will certainly find it to their advantage to attend this sale. At the last sale many of our best citizens purchased largely, and were much pleased with the purchases, significant proof that the pictures have real merit. Several valuable paintings that have not heretofore been displayed will be offered this evening, including a number of original pictures that were designed for private sale exclusively. Ladies are particularly invited to attend. Seats will be provided. Sale commences at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

MR. ANDERSON'S BENEFIT.—The farewell benefit of this great actor will take place this evening, upon which occasion his own play of "Clouds and Sunshine" will be given for the last time, to be followed by the laughable comedy of the "Wonder."

Mr. Anderson's artistic fame is built upon a foundation of great natural gifts, which have been matured by severe and laborious study, thus rendering him one of the first Professors of the Drama now living, and we regret that the present occasion will be the last but one that we shall have the pleasure of witnessing his noble and thrilling impersonation of those brilliant ideas shadowed forth by the Poet and Dramatist.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A MAN KILLED.—The Wednesday evening's train eastward on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, when near Cottage Hill, ran over a team driven by an Irishman hauling logs. The man and one horse were instantly killed. The horses were exactly athwart the track when the locomotive struck them—the driver evidently thinking to pass with his load before the train reached him.

NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—This Convention meets this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the First Congregational (Mr. Patton's) Church, and continues during the day and evening. Many clergymen and others, from various parts of the West and from the East, will be present, and the meeting will be one of interest. Our citizens are invited to attend.

RESIDENCE OF BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.—The *Journal* learns from a private letter to a gentleman in this city, that "at the unanimous request of the House of Bishops, the residence of Bishop Whitehouse's *family* is to be transferred to Chicago, without unnecessary delay." The writer of the letter is good authority, and we are glad that this much vexed question is finally settled.

GREAT EASTERN NEWS.—A fresh supply of the Great Eastern number of the Illustrated London News has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. They have also left a few copies of Mrs. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing," a complete edition, lately published by Derby & Jackson, New York.

AUCTION SALE.—This morning, Gilbert & Sampson will sell at their store, No. 82 Lake street, a large variety of first class household furniture, piano fortes, etc. See advertisement in another column. Sale at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ We call attention to Mr. H. E. Barbour's stock of Boots and Shoes which he offers for sale lower than cost. Our bargain-loving readers will do well to make a note of his address, 159 Lake street.

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION.—The meeting of the Advanced Class of the Musical Union takes place at their Hall, in Clark street M. E. Church Block, this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

MILLINERY.—Hardly a day passes that some lady does not express a regret at not knowing of my present location in business. This notice is intended to save further regrets, and to say that my stock of Millinery Goods and Pattern Bonnets surpasses, if possible, my former selections. No. 134 Lake street, up stairs, one door east of T. B. Carter's Dry Goods Store. W. K. SNOW.

☞ There are a number of men and boys who would be glad to get a little work to do applying to the Ministry at Large every morning. Will those who need help of this kind please call at our office, rear of the Unitarian Church, from 9 to 12 every morning. ROBERT COLLYER, Minister at Large.

BIRTH.

On the 16th inst., in this city, A DAUGHTER, of Daniel and Anna Goodspan.

MARRIED.

At Northampton, Mass., Oct. 6th, by the Rev. Z. Eddy, WM. A. PORTER, of Chicago, Ill., and ABBIE L., daughter of the late Justus Boies, of Northampton.

Thursday, the 20th inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. N. H. Schenck, Mr. JAMES WARRACK and LYDIA T., second daughter of Colonel Arion, both of this city.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-b664-y

BOARDING—Two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at 94 Adams street, between State and Clark streets. oc21x1w

BOARDING—A very pleasant suit of rooms for a gentleman and his wife may be had in a most desirable location on Wabash avenue, by applying at 109 of that street. oc21x1w

WANTED—A Gardener.—The advertiser wishes a Gardener who understands thoroughly the raising of Vegetables. Address "M. L." Box 1139 P. O. oc21x3t

FOR RENT—From the 1st of November, a two story frame DWELLING, No. 41 Hubbard Court, between Wabash avenue and State street. Inquire of Dr. E. A. BOGUE, 141 Lake street. oc21x10t

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS. DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY. ☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates. REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros, Chicago, Ill.; Bockee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo. oc21x1y

IMPORTED ALES AND PORTER IN BOTTLES.—We have just received a new supply of superior Edinburgh Ale and London Porter, and several kinds of the best Pittsburgh Ale, and are prepared to supply our customers at prices to suit the times. SCHROEDER & RUHBAUM, oc21x1w 126 North Clark st., under the Drug Store.

Cloaks, Raglans, Bournons, &c.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING CLOAKS, AND LADIES' FALL AND WINTER OUTSIDE GARMENTS, Of every description, extensively—all made in the very best manner from the latest Paris styles, all of which we are selling at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. Much Less than can be bought elsewhere in this city. We have now in store our importations of ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS. ALSO— Cloaks of Every Description, MADE FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON FIRST-CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE. Having determined to make Cloaks a prominent feature of our business, we have made arrangements that enable us to offer an UNLIMITED VARIETY of the choicest styles at prices that cannot be competed with. Cloaks and Garments Made to Order. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 .... Lake Street........ 167 & 169

GREAT BOOT & SHOE SALE —FOR— THIRTY DAYS. H. E. BARBOUR is receiving a large consignment of Boots and Shoes from Eastern Manufacturers, which will be sold At a Great Sacrifice, As the goods must be turned to money immediately. All the goods are NEW and DURABLE, and will be sold WITHOUT REGARD TO COST. CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. 159 Lake Street, oc21x6t J. B. Shay's Old Store.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, OF CANADA. In anticipation of the opening of the Western Division of this line from Detroit to Toronto, On the 7th of November, the Grand Trunk Company are now prepared to receive rolling freight by water at their own Warehouses at Port Sarnia, (opposite Port Huron,) AND STORE THE SAME TO ABOVE DATE, Or until such reasonable time thereafter as may be agreed upon, FREE OF ANY CHARGE WHATEVER. ☞ There is storage room provided for 60,000 bbls of Flour. JAMES WARRACK, Gen'l Western Ag't, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Montreal, C. E. oc21-a794-1w

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes. 200 quarter boxes do. At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn st.

COOPER'S GELATINE AND Isinglass, Baker's Broma, Farina, Table Salt by J. W. DOANE & CO.

JEFFREY'S SCOTCH ALE, PORTER and Stout by the cask or dozen by J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn st.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 79 Dearborn st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker, Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to Instructions of correspondents. Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from his Western friends. Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois. oc19-a645-3m

DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS.—The subscribers having enlarged their facilities for manufacturing, and are now prepared to fill all orders to supply the increasing demand, (which heretofore we have not been enabled to do), and have and intend to keep an assortment of all the styles of PLOWS AND BREAKERS hitherto manufactured by them, as well as other kinds of Agricultural Implements, such as the various kinds of Corn and Potatoe Tillers, Cultivators, Munroe's Ox Yokes (of three different sizes,) Shovel Plows and Horse Rakes, &c., and we intend to keep up with the scientific improvements of the age. Our work is manufactured of the very best materials by the best workmen, and is warranted in every particular. DEERE & CO. Moline, Ill., October 1st, 1859. oc21-a726-1y

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. Frederick Kotz vs. Oren T. Snow, et. al.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the fourteenth (14) day of November, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county and State, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Oren T. Snow, in and to lot thirteen (13) in block thirty-two (32), Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, in said county of Cook, and also the frame school building and wood shed standing upon said lot thirteen, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging and appertaining. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, October 20, 1859. oc21 a735 3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between John Clough and A. N. King, under the firm name and style of Clough & King, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John Clough, who assumes all the indebtedness of said firm and is alone authorized to receive all payments of debts due said firm. JOHN CLOUGH, A. N. KING. oc20 a719 10t

A. N. KING, (Late of Clough & King,) DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. 163 Kinzie Street, Chicago, One door East of the Old Stand. oc20 a720 6m

NOTICE.—Chicago Water Works. All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Second Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1859, and ending May 1st, 1860, will be due and payable on the 1st of November next at the Water Commissioner's Office, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, room No. 4, over Marine Bank. The payment herein declared to be due on the 1st of November next, is for the use of water for the half year commencing with that day and ending May 1st, 1860. Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified that their first Semi-Annual Payment for the Assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1859, and ending May 1st, 1860, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary. Water Com'rs Office, Oct. 20, 1859. oc20-a717-1d

RECEIVER'S SALE.—On the 17th day of October inst. at 10 A. M., I shall expose for sale at public auction at the rooms of W. A. Butters & Co., No. 76 Dearborn street, the following property: 3 Carpets, 4 Chairs, 1 Sofa, 1 Bureau, 3 Bedsteads, 4 Paintings, 4 Mattresses, 2 Stoves, 1 Washstand, 2 Tables, 45 volumes Law and other books. Terms cash. F. L. SHERMAN, Receiver of Wm. Foreman. oc7-a623 5t. The above sale is adjourned until Wednesday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place. F. L. SHERMAN, Receiver of Wm. Foreman. oc18. The above sale is adjourned until Saturday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place. F. L. SHERMAN, Receiver of Wm. Foreman. oc20a721-3t

FOR SALE—10,000 New and Second-hand GUNNY BAGS, IN PRIME ORDER. At 173 North Water street. J. S. SHARP & CO. oc20-a716 1m

CANADA HICKORY now landing from Schooner St. Andrews, of St. Catharines. The largest, handsomest and best Hickory Wood of the season, and for sale on the dock of M. D. DOWNS, Dealer in Wood and Coal, Northwest End of Rush street Bridge. oc20x1

DRESS MAKING.—Mrs. E. L. Deming has removed to 345 Van Buren street, 3d door east from Clark, where she will be happy to see, and attend to the wants of her old customers, and all who may favor her with their patronage. oc21-2wx

THE STEAMER TRAVELER will run between Milwaukee and intermediate ports three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leaving her dock at 9 o'clock P. M. D. O. DICKINSON, Agent. oc18-a706-1m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, OF CANADA. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE WESTERN STATES. On and after the 7th of November, the Agent in Liverpool of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. will contract freight from LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO, at the following very low rates:

DRY GOODS, per ton measurement	$24 33
HARDWARE, in cases and casks, per 2,000 lbs.	20 20
TIN, ZINC, STEEL and CHAIN, " "	20 69
CROCKERY, IRON in bars, sheets and plates, per 2,000 lbs	17 47

The above includes ALL CHARGES, except Marine Insurance from Liverpool to Portland. Merchants are particularly requested to forward Bills of Lading and Invoices of value by mail, pre-paid, direct to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland, Maine, in order that the Customs regulations may be complied with without any delay. The Steamers will sail between Liverpool and Portland NOT LESS than once a fortnight. Produce conveyed to Liverpool on very reasonable terms. Apply, for further information, to JAMES WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. M. PENNINGTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Montreal, C. E. oc20 a714-3m

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for $30. THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S New York and Galway Line. The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer JASON, Captain Nicholson, Will sail from New York, on Thursday, Nov. 10th, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails. RATES OF PASSAGE: First Class $90; Second Class $75; Third Class $30, including free tickets to the principal cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding. First Cabin passage to St. Johns .... $35. For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.; oc19 a581-3m 20 Dearborn street.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.—The highest market price in Cash Paid for Rags —AT THE— RAG WAREHOUSE, 90 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. (Between Franklin and Market Sts.) W. D. MILLER. Cash paid for Old Rope, Canvas, Bagging, Waste Papers, Binders Shavings, Pamphlets, Spoiled Sheets, Metals, &c. [oc20 a693-3m]

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE STAND, Inquire at Press and Tribune office of WM. H. RAND.

Wanted.

WANTED—A furnished house for a small family. Address box 2900, Post Office, Chicago. oc20-3tx

WANTED—A Small Furnished house for the Winter months. Address box 2854. oc19-a867-6t.

WANTED—By a Single Gentleman, in a private family on the South side, for the winter, a well furnished room of good size, without board. Address P. O. Box 675. oc19-4tx

WE HAVE ON HAND TWENTY reams POSTER PAPER, assorted colors, which we can work up into Posters of any size very cheap. Inquire of WM. H. RAND, Press and Tribune Office.

WANTED—To exchange a lot of first-class Boots and Shoes in quantities from $5 to $1,000 for Produce, Grain, Wood, &c. oc14-1w-a685 C. E. WISWALL, 153 Lake street.

WANTED—To exchange a choice lot of BOOTS AND SHOES for Real Estate in the city of Chicago. E. S. WELLS, No. 163 Randolph street. oc15 a680-2w

WANTED—Fifty feet of ground in the South Division between State street and Indiana avenue and New street and Ringgold Place, at a price to suit the times. No third parties need apply. Address Box 2084 Chicago P. O. oc15xx2w

WANTED—By a Lad 17 years of age, of good education, a situation in a Drug and Apothecary Store, to learn the business. Has the best of references. Inquire of S. V. R. HICKCOX, Editorial Office of the Press and Tribune. oc18-a702-1w

WANTED—A Young Man of ability and experience wants a situation as Book-keeper or Clerk. The best of references given as to character in Chicago and Boston. Address P. O. Box 3053, Chicago. oc18-4wx

WANTED—A Lot for Cash.—A corner Lot from 25 to 50 feet wide, surrounded by and including both sides of the following streets, viz: Harrison, Canal, Twelfth and Blue Island avenue—for which cash will be paid. Apply to oc17x1w M. L. PEARCE, 86 State street.

WANTED—A Partner—An active or silent partner with $7,000 to $10,000 capital in a wholesale house in this city. One having some acquaintance with the country trade preferred. Unquestionable references given and required. Address with full name and amount of capital, "B. & F." Box 3174, Chicago Post Office. oc15-a690-2w

WANTED.—$1,000 to $2,000 wanted by a person engaged in the grain trade, at one of the best points out of Chicago, a partner with a cash capital of one or two thousand dollars. This is one of the most favorable opportunities for a person of small capital to engage in a good and rapidly increasing business. Every information will be given should a suitable person offer. Address P. O. Box 2356, Chicago, Ill. oc17 a711 1w

$300.—A young married man, a good book-keeper and penman, wishes a situation at $300 salary. Can give best of references. Address "R. P." Press and Tribune office. oc14-a651-1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store in this city. Terms $100 down, balance on time. Apply at 101 Washington street, up stairs—room No. 6. oc19x3t

FOR SALE—MALT—Just received and for sale 5,000 bu. Canada and Wisconsin Barley Malt. WHITNEY & KIMBALL, jy27-3m-d681 No. 167 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—Or in exchange for property in Chicago—A large STEAM SAW MILL at Green Bay. It is in good and complete running order—capable of cutting fifty thousand feet of lumber in twelve hours. There is, also, fifteen hundred acres of pine land. For particulars address P. O. Box 3878. oc20x1m

FOR SALE—Drug Store at the Capital of Illinois for Sale. A long and well established Drug Store, and one of the best stands for business in the city is offered for sale on account of the wish of one of the partners to retire from business. Apply to CANEDY & JOHNSTON, Druggists, Box 381, Springfield, Illinois. oc7-a620-1m

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE for Goods.—3,000 acres choice improved and unimproved Lands in Rock, Walworth and La Crosse Counties, Wisconsin; Winnebago and Ogle Counties, Illinois. These lands comprise Prairie and Timber, well watered, situated near thriving cities and villages. Notes better to be found in either State. Address Box 1826, or call at 186 Kinzie st., Chicago, Ill. J. S. CURTISS, Agent. oc15-a615-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT CHEAP—A Cottage containing four rooms, hall and pantry, with the garden adjacent, on Chicago near Milwaukee avenues. FRANKLIN WEBSTER, No. 11 Methodist Block, corner Clark and Washington streets. oc21-a684-1w

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 187 Wabash avenue, four stories and cellar, marble front, with all modern improvements; hot and cold water bathing rooms, gas, with fixtures, all supplied. Apply to R. TRIPP, on the premises. References required. oc17x1w

TO RENT—Low—A very comfortable frame dwelling, pleasantly situated on Wabash avenue between Twelfth and North streets. Apply to A. HUNTINGTON, 10 Portland Block. oc15 a658 1w

TO RENT—The House in which I reside, No. 55 Rush street. Part of the furniture and carpets will be disposed of if desired. The house is in perfect order. E. W. BLATCHFORD. oc18-a643-1w

TO RENT—The three story brick Dwelling No. 18 ... street horse-railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 3 Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge. oc8-a588-1m

TO RENT.—On Indiana Avenue, between North and Old streets, two new first-class frame dwellings, two stories, containing 10 rooms with all modern improvements. Apply to KEITH & FAXON, 48 Lake street, up stairs. se26-a593-1m

TO RENT—Five new brick houses with marble fronts, fronting Union Park. The houses are furnished with gas, hot and cold water throughout, and all other modern improvements. Good brick stables. For particulars apply to WM. CARPENTER, or to F. H. CHANDLER, 133 South Clark street. oc5x1m

TO RENT—On Wabash Avenue A new first-class brick dwelling, three stories and basement, located near Twelfth Street. The house contains fourteen rooms, besides bath room, closets and pantries, with marble mantles, furnaces, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to J. L. AVERILL, 270 Wabash Avenue, or to E. W. THOMAS & CO., office No. 7 Methodist Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

TO RENT—To Packers and Others.—DOCK to lease on long time at low rate of interest. The premises are 200 feet front (well docked), by about 400 feet deep, and is situated on the East side of the South Branch, between the Packing Houses of Messrs. M. & O. S. Hough and Andrew Brown. Apply to SWIFT & JOHNSTON, 40 Lasalle street. oc5x1m

TO RENT—Store No. 195 Lake street. Lot, 143 feet on Clark, near Old street. Lot—100 feet on Grove street, near Old street. Lot and Barn on Grove street, North of Twelfth street. Lot—100 feet on Aberdeen street, near Morgan street. Lots on the corner of West Madison and Clinton streets. Lot—100 feet on O'Brien street. Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, West Randolph street, near Market House. Lot on State street, South of Harrison street. 320 acres in Section 17, Town 39, Range 13; 40 " " 15 " 39 " 13; 40 " " 15 " 39 " 13; 11 " " 5 " 38 " 13—on canal. Six acres town of Brighton. Good offices in Dearborn Block. ☞ Apply at Room No. 8 Dearborn Block, opposite the Post Office. [oc8x1m] J. B. RICE.

OFFICES TO LET AND LAW Books for Sale.—Two well furnished and finely located offices will be let at much less than the present occupant is paying, and a well selected Library, or any part thereof, will be sold at a large discount. Apply at Room No. 4 Dearborn Block, opposite Post Office, or address Drawer 4626, Chicago P. O. oc15-a667-2w

Boarding.

BOARDING—At No. 44 South Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph streets, with pleasant rooms furnished. oc15-a708-1w

BOARDING—Boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family, at 2.3 State street. oc15-x1w

BOARD wanted by a lady and gentleman in a respectable family boarding house on the West Side. They would prefer to furnish their own rooms. Address box 3683 Post Office. oc20x3t

BOARDING—Can be obtained at the Waverley House, 299 and 295 Kinzie street, with a good single room, for $3.00 and $3.50 per week. oc18 2wx A. U. COLBY, Prop.

BOARDING—A fine suit of furnished front rooms, suitable for three gentlemen or a family, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 77 Michigan avenue. oc14-7tx

BOARDING—A lady or gentleman having a Piano, can make arrangements to give instructions, and board in a private family, within ten minutes walk of the Post Office, by addressing "H. S." box 1960 Post Office. oc20x3t

BOARDING.—Two Gentlemen and their wives; also, several single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board, at 88 Monroe street, foot of Dearborn. Also, a few day boarders wanted. oc17 a706-1w

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms for one or two families, and two furnished rooms for gentlemen, can be had with board in a small private family. Also, a few day boarders desired at No. 20 South Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenue. oc17 1wx

Lost and Found.

STRAY.—Two stray beef cattle came into my drove while passing near the Summit on my way to Messrs. Hough's packing house. Said cattle have been slaughtered and a record kept of their weight and full description. The owner can receive pay for them by calling on M. & O. S. Hough and proving property, paying for care and sale of cattle or proving them. M. H. MILLARD. oc20-1mx

Announcements.

AT THE REQUEST OF NUMEROUS friends, members of the Republican party, the undersigned will be a candidate for the office of Collector of West Chicago at the next election, subject to the nomination of the Convention. F. H. SLEEPER. Chicago, Oct. 19, 1859. 2wx

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL be a candidate for County Treasurer at the ensuing November election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. JOHN L. WILSON. oc17-2wx

EDMUND BIXBY is a candidate for re-election for County Surveyor at the ensuing Fall Election, subject to the nomination of the Republican County Convention. oc18x1w

ALEX. WOLCOTT IS A CANDIDATE for County Surveyor. Subject to the Republican Convention. oc18-a707-2w

HAY WANTED.—Sealed Proposals are invited for furnishing for the use of the Horses of the Fire Department with 300 tons of good upland hay, to be delivered at the rate of about ten tons per month until the whole is delivered. The City reserves the right to reject any of the proposals. Proposals will be received until Monday the 24th inst. S. C. WARD, City Comptroller.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$0 50
" each subsequent day, (3t $1; 6t)	25
" two weeks, (2w $7)	5.00
" one month, (1m $9)	7.50
" three months, (3m $15)	12.00
" six months, (6m $25)	20.00
" one year	30.00

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All Changes charged 20 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 3.00 " for each subsequent month. 20.00 " for one year.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21st. GREAT BILL!! BENEFIT and positively LAST NIGHT but One of MR. JAMES ANDERSON, CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE; Or, LOVE'S REVENGE. Having been received with great applause, will be repeated, together with the Laughable Comedy of the WONDER; Or, A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET. Mr. Anderson .... as .... The Twin Brothers. Mr. Anderson .... as .... Don Felix. THE ENTIRE COMPANY WILL APPEAR. NOTICE—Change of Time—Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock, precisely. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c. Second Circle, 25c. Lower Private Boxes, $6. Upper Boxes, $5. ☞ Box-Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 5 o'clock, P.M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. CORNER OF CLARK AND MADISON STS, [Entrance on Mad'n.] G. Mirasole, in returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, has the pleasure of announcing that his Dancing Academy is now open for the season. The Children's Class under the direction of Madam Mirasole, is now open. For terms and particulars apply at the Academy. oc20-a688 1m

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. AUCTIONEERS. CARPETS, FURNITURE, Pianos and Silver-Plated Ware, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, October 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at our salesroom, 82 Lake street, a large and elegant assortment of PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. Parlor Sets of six and seven pieces, Étagères, Marble Top Tables, Book Cases and Secretaries, Hat Stands, Ottomans, Tete-a-tetes, Sofas, Reception, Easy and Parlor Chairs, Turkish Easy Chair, Card and Centre Tables. PIANO-FORTE.—One superior Piano Forte, Rosewood Case. CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM.—French, Mahogany and other Bedsteads, Bedroom Sets, consisting of Bureau Washstands with Marble tops, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, Mattresses, Library Chairs, Cane Chairs and Rockers, Wardrobes, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Oak Sideboards, one White Stone China Dinner Set complete, Goblets and Tumblers. A beautiful selection of Silver Plated Goods, Castors, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Salvers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, and many other useful and ornamental goods. All goods sold by us warranted as represented. Sale without reserve. oc19-a712-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, 82 Lake st.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—AUCTIONEERS. CONTINUED Catalogue Sale at Auction of a large and splendid collection of OIL PAINTINGS, Will be sold without reserve, ON FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M., at our salesroom, 82 .... Lake Street .... 82. A choice collection of Oil Paintings, which have been selected with great care, on the most favorable occasions, in France and Germany, during the past year, and imported from Europe the present season, comprising valuable original paintings by eminent living artists, and fine copies of some of the best old masters now in the different galleries of Europe. Among the subjects may be found group figures of life size, historic subjects, architectural and street views in different European cities, cattle and sheep pieces, including a splendid copy of Rosa Bonheur, picture now in the gallery at Luxembourg, flower pieces, &c. &c., with a great variety of size and style, subject and finish; the whole forming, it is believed, one of the best collections ever offered in this city. The attention of the lovers of good pictures is respectfully invited to this sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, oc20-a722-2t No. 82 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. at his office, No. 11 Marine Bank, Chicago, two certain patents, issued by the United States to Jearum Atkins, one for "an improvement in Reapers to Grain Harvesters," otherwise known as Atkins' Automaton Reaper and Raker; which patent is dated December 21st, 1852, re-issued October 31st, 1854, and the other for "Ribs upon Platforms of Reapers," dated April 24th, 1855, and to all the right, title and interest and all right, and afterwards by a deed of assignment made and executed December 5d, 1857, duly assigned and conveyed to me for the uses in said deed mentioned. JAMES CLAPP, Assignee of J. S. WRIGHT. oc8-a534 td

AUCTION SALE OF LUMBER.—Whereas, a quantity of lumber of various kinds and qualities has been heretofore transferred and delivered to the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, by Henry Howland & Co., as collateral security for indebtedness of said Henry Howland & Co. to the said Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, will on the 8th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, sell the said lumber at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the indebtedness and the expenses of said sale; said sale to be at the corner of South Clark and Twelfth streets, in the city of Chicago, where said lumber is stored. Buyers please call and examine the lumber before day of sale. J. H. DUNHAM, President. oc3-a577-6t ... next, same time and place. Said sale is adjourned to the 21st of October inst., when the lumber will be sold without reserve for cash. J. H. DUNHAM, Pres't. oc8-a653-td

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS. 76 DEARBORN STREET, (Near the Post Office,) Chicago, Illinois. ☞ Cash Advances on all kinds of Merchandise.

JOHN RANKIN, General AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 177 Randolph st., third door east of the Briggs House. Cash Advances made on Goods for Public and Private Sale. Particular attention given to out door sales. Regular sale days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ample Storage Rooms for rent at low rates. jul3-7-187

Money and Exchange

MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned is ready to negotiate loans in sums of Two Thousand Dollars and upwards, at ten per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually in Boston, and for three, five, seven, or ten years, upon improved city or farm property in Illinois. J. M. PARKER, 90 Washington st. oc16-a643-1m

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to Chicago in the vicinity of New York, on Telegraphic Orders. EMERY COBB, ap13 1y c653 Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—We Lend Money on Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years. We Discount first-class Commercial Notes. We Negotiate three to five years loans bearing ten percent. interest. HAM, CHAMBERS & CO., my7-y 24 Clark street, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN.—At Ten per Cent for FIVE YEARS. ☞ Commercial Notes wanted. je23-y B. F. DOWNING & CO., 43 Clark street.

CHICAGO MARBLE COMPANY Organized July 1, 1859. Office and Manufactory, corner of State and Washington Streets. DIRECTORS: O. SHERMAN | J. H. WILSON | G. W. PRICKETT. Have formed a Joint Stock Company, under the general law of the State, with a paid in capital of $50,000, for the purpose of manufacturing Marble in all its branches.

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of forming an engagement with a mercantile house as Book-keeper, Correspondent, Managing Clerk, or Salesman, or in any position of trust or responsibility requiring steady habits. He has had the highest situations for many years, and has very full experience in business. References given. Address "Commercial," Box 819. oc14x1w

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS ON SOUTH CLARK STREET. The City Superintendent has returned to this office a schedule showing the amount of work done by property owners on account of South Clark street. Filling and Planking; also the balance they should pay for paving, so that the property owners may see the amount now to be settled for. oc17-a699-1w SAML. D. WARD, City Comptroller.

FIFTY CASES MEN'S FRENCH CALF (Sewed) PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, from one of the best manufacturers in the United States, and will be sold by the single pair or by the dozen as follows: LONG TOPS .... $4.00. SHORT " .... 4.50. Call only at E. S. WELLS, 163 Randolph street. oc13-a661-2w Metropolitan Block.

YANKEE FIRE KINDLERS, sold at the manufactory, 277 South Clark street, and at the principal groceries. Don't go shivering around these cold mornings when you can start the fire for thirty cents.

EXTRA LEAF LARD—New Lard, the first of the season, of our own rendering, for sale by TOBEY & BOOTH, oc18-a684-1w No. 11 South Clark st.

ANDERSON'S BRANCH RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON, No. 146 North Clark street, between Ontario and Erie sts. Parties supplied with every requisite. All orders for Cream, Cake, Jelly, &c., promptly attended to.

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND ROSIN. Also, German and Family Soaps for sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. H. WINCHESTER, 160 Kinzie street.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help. No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st. Mrs. Bates wishes to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help in every station. ☞ Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 3996.

FINEST POCKET CUTLERY, of Rodgers Manufacture. A fine assortment just received by J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street.

CHOICE HAIR POMADES—FINEST FRENCH AND AMERICAN. Highly perfumed, for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street.

AROMATIC VINEGAR, LAVANDER Water, French Toilet Waters, Colognes, Finest quality, genuine, for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street.

SECOND-HAND FONTS WOOD and POSTER TYPE for sale at Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 21, 1859.

WHOS TO BLAME?

A squad of fanatics whose zeal is wonderfully disproportioned to their sense, and a double-handful of slaves whose ignorance is equalled only by their desire for the freedom of which they have been robbed,—all commanded by a man who has for years been as mad as a March hare, unite in making an insurrection at Harper's Ferrry. They break into and take possession of an United States Armory, stop a railway train, kill a few citizens, assume commanding positions about the town; and for a few hours meet who none to dispute their right. They are guilty of the most incomprehensible stupidity and folly as well as unpardonable criminality in all these acts; and when their career is arrested, their leader shot down and his followers are dispersed, there is not a public journal of any party, or public man of any shade of opinion found to approve their means or justify their ends. But what matters it that the stark mad enterprise was the product of addled brains; that in itself it is incontestible evidence of the insanity of its originator; that its chief in his confession claims all the credit and all the criminality for himself; that the purposes of the *emeute* are foreign to Republican policy; that the means chosen for its consummation are utterly repugnant to Republican sense of right and wrong,—in spite of these, the journals of the bogus Democracy have already begun their lying assertions that for the insurrection and its consequences the Republican party are to be held accountable! Human mendacity could go no further.

Who supposes that such an outbreak would have been possible in 1853? Who supposes that in the whole country during that year before the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the renewal of a fierce and bitter sectional warfare, men could have been found to put themselves at the head of such a movement? The country was at peace then. The old policy of the Fathers of the Republic had not been openly attacked except by the faction of which Mr. Calhoun had been the leader. The platforms of the two political parties were alike in their pledges to the country to suppress slavery agitation. The public mind reposed in the belief that moral causes were sufficient for dealing with the institution in the States where it existed, and that the good sense and patriotism of Congress would exclude it from the Territories in which it would seek a lodgment. What disturbed that era of good feeling? What stirred up the bitter waters anew? What produced that aggression in the South that gives fanaticism like that of Brown a pretext for such deeds as have just been done in Virginia? Are the Republicans responsible? Did they break up the old compact between the North and the South? Did they disregard the policy and forget the traditions of the Fathers? Did they seek out new and strange excuses why the action of the Government should be reversed, and Slavery made paramount to Freedom? Did they contrive that Dred Scott decision by which the civilized world was shocked and four millions of men were cast out of the pale of humanity? Did they renew the war, the agitation, the strife? Did they carry bloodshed to Kansas in the attempt to plant Slavery there by fire and the sword? Did they awaken the passions of hate and revenge by which the country has been torn, and by which slave insurrections with the aid of white men are made possible? Let the Democrats reply! If the the Republicans did none of these things, they have none of their consequences to answer for. Let the blood that has been spilled, let the fear and trembling that have run through the Old Dominion and which will hereafter haunt the the pillow of every slaveholder in the land, be charged to the account of those who have set the causes in motion. Let the Democracy of the North—particularly of the Northwest—who, under the lead of Douglas, have stopped at nothing to degrade Freedom and elevate Slavery, bear the burdens which their causeless criminality has imposed upon them. Republican skirts are clear.

It has been the steady endeavor of the Republicans to restore peace, by returning to the necessary and conservative policy from which the Democracy departed. When they have demanded this, they have been met by Kansas outrages, by the Dred Scott decision or by a proposal to revive the Slave Trade. Their overtures have been treated with ignominy and contempt; and the determination has at last become apparent that in this country once consecrated to Freedom, the last vestige of Freedom was to be tramped out. It is no wonder, that from the Abolitionists resistance has been provoked. It is only strange that it has not come before. The North has its traitors in the Abolition camp as well as the South in all its townships. But Brown is no worse, with all his crimes on his head, than Jeff. Davis. He is less a traitor to-day. His confederates have not half the criminality of many men who occupy seats in Congress or give advice in the councils of the Democratic party. But we excuse nor justify neither. We class them all together—Black Douglases and white, old Brown and Senator Brown, the insurrectionists at Harper's Ferry and the secessionists of Mississippi—all disturbers of the public peace—all howlers who care nothing for country or consequences—all traitors dyed in the wool. Brown, braver than the others, has attempted what his compeers in the South only threaten. Dissolution of the Union is the object of all. It will be a glorious day when the Republicans coming into power, put the government back into the grooves in which it ran so smoothly for three-fourths of a century—when by their wisdom and patriotism, insurrections for Freedom will be impossible, and when secession for Slavery will be an offence punishable by hanging! In the mean time this bogus Democracy which has stirred up the heinous and unnatural strife must be charged with all the consequences as they are developed in the North or the South!

Bank Suspension In Minnesota.

The Bank of the State of Minnesota, and the the Nicollet County Bank (Minnesota), have both suspended. The issues of the former are based upon Minnesota 8 per cent. bonds, which are at par in New York city; those of the latter are based upon University bonds, for which we presume there is no sale at any price. There is little or no circulation of either of the above banks in this State.

Gen. John Calhoun.

We publish the following biographical notice of the late John Calhoun from the Illinois *State Register*, in the absence of any knowledge of our own in the premises which would be satisfactory to his friends. His disease, as stated by the St. Joseph *Journal*, was "inflammation of the stomach"—which would imply that the *State Register* had erred in calling his besetting infirmity "indolence;" it should read "intemperance:"

"Mr. Calhoun was a native of Massachusetts, of a highly respectable family, distinguished for its talents, in the pulpit, at the bar, and in the political and other fields. He came to this State in 1830, and for several years taught a school on Lick Creek, in this county. Many of our best citizens are proud to claim for their early education. He served the county as Surveyor, Representative in the Assembly, and Circuit Clerk, and for several terms was Mayor of our city. He has served the State as Canal Commissioner, Bank Commissioner, and in several other capacities, and twice was a candidate for Congress in this district, but was defeated.

"In 1854 Mr. Calhoun was appointed by President Pierce Surveyor-General of Kansas. He afterward became conspicuous in that territory as a leading participant in the many troubles which beset it in the early stages of its organization. Of his acts in that connection we here have nothing to say. They resulted in his dismissal from place by those for whom he acted.

"Mr. Calhoun was no ordinary man. With a thorough education, and a broad and solid intellect, in his early day he stood a head and shoulders above the great majority of his aspiring associates. He was a most earnest worker, a logical and energetic debater, and when thoroughly aroused, as a partisan disputant, probably had no superior in Illinois. Of a kind and genial disposition, his besetting infirmity was indolence. No man within the range of our experience has had better opportunities for advancement—for fame and position, than John Calhoun. No man with such opportunities, and with his ability to adorn eminent position, has ever cared as little as he to guard the avenues of advancement.

"Oysters Gastronomically, Scientifically, and Poetically Considered.

The sensation-presses of New York, whose occupation seemed "gone" at the close of the Italian war, are in full blast again, proclaiming an event in comparison with which "wars and rumors of wars," Bloodin feats and Saltown ascensions, Onderdonk questions and Syrene connections, sink into insignificance. We allude, of course, to the great oyster-bed discovery, which has sent such a thrill through the hearts of all the dealers in, and consumers of, this class of *Mollusca Testacea*, throughout the length and breadth of the land. The lucky mortal who has immortalized himself by this discovery, is one Wilkinson, a diver, who, for *diners* reasons, kept the secret to himself, till a party of five fishermen, from Darien, Conn., blundered upon the same treasure. Leaving their boat, they determined to keep the affair to themselves; but one of their number, for a bribe of five hundred dollars, betrayed the secret to a company of oyster-dealers. Now Long Island Sound, in the neighborhood of Eaton's Neck, is vexed with whole fleets of steam and sailing-vessels, whose crews are busy in rifling the sea of its treasures; and it is estimated that nearly a million dollars' worth of oysters have already been taken from the bed, the entire value of which is estimated at five millions of dollars.

Five million dollars' worth of oysters in a single bed! What a discovery! How tickling the announcement to the cockles of the epicure's heart, and how prolific of thought to the political economist! Where is the African, whose heart will not leap up at the news, as did Campbell's, when he saw

——"a rainbow in the sky";

albeit that, owing to the necessity of "planting" the bivalves in fresh water, to give them the requisite taste, the market has not yet felt the effect of the discovery? A quaint old author has said that "Oysters are ungodly, uncharitable, and unprofitable meat;—ungodly, "because they are eaten without grace; uncharitable, because they leave nothing but "shells; and unprofitable, because they must "swim in wine." But were they ten times more "ungodly" than this writer pronounces them, we fear that few persons, unless made of sterner stuff than flesh and blood, could resist the temptations they offer. Oysters! what a "charmed word" to the ears of nine-tenths—nay, of nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths—of our readers! What a flood of tender and delightful recollections does it not revive! Oysters—stewed, fried, roasted, raw—oysters pickled and oysters scolloped—who does not love them in all the forms in which the exhaustless ingenuity of modern cookery can serve them up, whether the *epicier* have the consummate genius of a Soyer, which can make you devour the soles of your boots with insatiable relish, or his *resources de cuisine* be as easily exhausted as those of the cheapest stall-owner, who knows of nothing beyond "the plain article," with the condiments of pepper and vinegar? "Breathes there a man with soul so dead," that, having once tasted this dish fit for the gods, he has not longing in it with all the affection of an HELIOGABALUS? "If such there be, go mark him well!" It is barely possible there may be persons with such an idiosyncrasy, such a shocking defect of taste, as not to relish this most delicate of bivalves—just as there are persons who have no eye for RAPHAEL'S exquisite creations, nor ear for the divine harmonies of MOZART; but, like ghosts and "anthropophagi," they have never appeared to us. Such must have been the feelings of the world, but if oysters are an abomination, what would he have said of the outrage of oyster sauce, which is, we believe, a modern invention, and which reminds us of HOON'S ostracean design, namely, a cod's head gravely rebuking a number of very pert-looking oysters, with which she is surrounded, in the words of a vernacular classic—"None of your sauce!"

Oysters are the most democratic of dishes, and hence we are not surprised at their immense popularity with Americans. They are the emancipators of society, obliterating the hateful lines of demarcation between rank and the *canaille*, wealth and poverty. It is only the rich man, the "incarnation of fat dividends," who can luxuriate in turtle-soup, canvass-backs and champagne; but upon the delicious bivalves the most unhappy "circulator of copper coin" can reck and riot. Among the Romans, oysters were held in peculiar estimation. They figured prominently at the banquets of the Emperors, and were considered by the epicures as the best of all dishes, with which to quiet a barking stomach—*lenire stomachum latratem*—or to spur a jaded appetite. Just as at the present day, epicures are split into parties touching the merits of different "brands"—the Edinburgher extolling his "Pandores," the citizen of Dublin the "Powldoodies of Burran," while with the Londoner nothing slips down so well as the large, full-flavored Colchester, or the little fat Milton—the Americus, meanwhile, decming them all flat and unprofitable, compared with his own mammoth juicy Baltimores—so the gourmands of the Eternal City were divided in opinion about the produce of different beds; though, on the whole, the palm was given to the oysters of the Lucrine Lake, of Brundusium, and of Abydos in the Hellespont, for which they paid fabulous prices. Baskets of these were considered fit presents for Kings; and we are told that the Emperor TRAJAN, when fighting the Parthians, had some sent to him by the Adams's Express of the day, from the pontiff AFICIUS.

Even clams, which may be considered a very inferior species of oysters, were keenly relished by the magnates of the Eternal City; and LIVY, in contrasting the tastes of the foremost man of all the world "with his great rival, brings to light a most interesting difference in their characters: "*Pompeius clam et nocte; Cæsar palam et interdiu*"—POMPEY eat clams by night; CESAR eat by the pailful and in the day-time. In Athens, oyster-shells were the interpreters of the judicial sentences of the law, the citizens inscribing upon these conchological tablets the doom of their disgraced favorites or heroes, whom they no longer worshipped. After the Fourth Century, we hear little of oysters till reign of the grand monarch, Louis XIV., when they came into vogue in France, and soon become so popular with the frog-eaters, that Louis XVIII. was nicknamed by the wags of Paris *Louis des huitres* (Oyster Louis), instead of *Louis dix huit*, because he was accustomed to swallow dozens upon dozens of oysters daily, for a wager before dinner. Gastronomists pretend that this may be done with impunity, and even with advantage, as "the stomach is thus cleared "of accidental phlegm, the gastric juice increased, and any air which may be fixed about "the organs of digestion condensed and dispersed!"

Oysters are interesting in a scientific and poetical, as well as in a gastronomic point of view. The anatomical structure of the animal is wonderfully perfect; it has a liver, intestines, anal, a bag for a stomach, a tiny heart with its auricle and ventricle, and series of blood vessels, and nerves acutely sensible, just as perfect as in bigger animals. Like a dandy of the deep, it sports a beard, scientifically called a *hyssus*, which has an acute sense of feeling—like that of the human animal, (as you may find by pulling your neighbor's.) In allusion to this, some wit has called the oyster one of the greatest examples of nature, because—

"It wears a beard without any chin,
And saves its bed to be tucked in."

It is by its enemies, however, and not by its friends, that the oyster is "tucked in" most emphatically; for, impregnable as it may seem within its limestone castle, its life is taken by its fellow tenants of the deep as well as by man. The crab, the drum fish, and the sea star, each appreciate the exquisite flavor of its flesh, and banquet on it with the gust and greediness of true ocean epicures. The first (who must be considered by the oyster a decided *bore*,) drills a hole in the shell of its victim, and then, thrust ing in his sucker or "stinger," sucks out the contents bodily, just as a fast youth sucks mint juleps through a straw; the second swallows down shell and all; the third, by devilish contrivance of ingenuity, settles down upon the poor oyster, wrests his five points about it, and hogs it closely, until its victim, who can't live without an occasional supply of fresh water, opens its shell, when, quick as lightning, a nipper is inserted, which keeps it open, and enables the villain to feast at leisure, like the vultures at the vitals of Prometheus, upon the gelatinous substance within. The food of the oyster himself, by the way, scientific men tell us, consists of minute animalcull and infusoria, to the peculiarities of which it owes its flavor. Touching the true mode of eating him, a great authority—Dr. KITCHINER—contends that he should be devoured when absolutely alive; otherwise the flavor and spirit are lost. "The true lover of an oyster," says he "will have more regard for the feelings of his little favorite than to abandon it to the mercy of a haggling operator; he will always open it himself, and contrive to detach the fish from the shell so dextrously that the oyster is *hardly conscious he has been ejected from his lodging.*"

We have spoken of the poetry in oysters. We are aware of the proper prejudice which deems them a dull, sluggish animal, doomed to a lonely, semi-vegetable existence, and whom "nothing in their life becomes so much as their leaving it," when they find a tomb in the stomach of the epicure. The poet HAYARD, who doubtless has many a time luxuriated on "a dozen fried in crumbs," is guilty of an ungenerous fling, when he counsels that insatiable blood-sucker, the mosquito, to

"Go to the men for whom in ocean's halls
The oyster breeds, and the green turtle sprawls."

But to such cold-blooded reasoners it is enough to point in reply to the revelations of the microscope. These show that the birds who spose trophies eagles and vultures—mean poultry-stealers and carrion-hunters—or who chaunt the praises of that "rank and rancid monster, the lobbaity, blubbaity whale"—mistake their themes. They show that the shell of an oyster, so far from being a lonely dwelling-place, is a world occupied by an innumerable host of animals, compared to which the oyster itself is a colossus. The liquid inclosed between the shells of the oyster, contains a multitude of embryos, covered with transparent scales, which swim with ease; a hundred and twenty of these embryos, placed side by side, would not make an inch in line. Moreover, this liquor contains a great variety of animalcules five hundred times less in size, which give out a phosphoric light. If these facts do not kindle the imagination, it will assuredly be enough to hint at the famous pearls of Cleopatra, which were the exorescences of this exquisite fish. All recollect the brilliant feat of epicurianism when she dissolved them in vinegar, and quaffed at a swallow the precious draught—a feat considerably burlesqued by the English sailor, who placed a thousand note between two slices of bread and butter, and gave them to his "Bleaking eyed Susan" to eat as a sandwich. And, speaking of pearls, is there no poetry in the fact that these brilliant ornaments of beauty are the result of suffering on the part of the poor shellfish? Naturalists tell us that, when living in its glossy house, should any foreign substance find its way in, the fish coats the offending substance with nacre, and a pearl is thus formed. Hence the thinker is led, as the sweeps through mazes of the dance, the cynosure of dazzled eyes, that the pearls which cluster in her hair, and enhance her witching loveliness, are the product of pain and diseased action endured by a poor shell-fish.

But why dwell on this theme? Have not bivalves affected the politics of the land, and almost provoked war between sovereign States? Was it not for these Governor Wise, of Virginia, threatened to draw the sword, and is not a hard-shelled Shrewsbury the arms of Old Tammany? What would an evening party be without oysters? The musicians might be dispensed with, the wax-lights and gorgeous chandeliers laid aside, and even polkas and the shottische embargoed; but, without oysters, the affair would be a dead failure—like the play of HAMLET with the part of HAMLET left out. Oysters are a fruitful theme for the moralist, and afford to the poet occasion for his truest metaphors. "The world's mine oyster," says PISTOL, "which I with sword will open." Doubtless SHAKSPEARE was fond of the conchiferous animal to which he thus sententiously alludes—the bivalves of which recall the memory of another, the most quaint and philosophic of English poets—*Shelley*. The world is indeed an oyster, as the immortal bard has declared, its riches and honors impenetrable to the tyro, until time instructs him to use the knife of experience so adroitly as to attain, at a blow, the long-coveted treasure.

Munich—Public Parks.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MUNICH, Sept. 16, 1859.

You will be gratified, I trust, to learn that Munich continues to "wave," that her banners, as I have observed, do the same thing, and though I have not been struck with the unreasonableness of her charges, I should not be surprised to find when I settle my hotel bill, that in this matter she still obeys the injunction of the poet. Munich seems to me something like Chicago. It has about the same population, is situated in a wide plain, and many of its buildings resemble the fine buildings erected within the last few years in Chicago. The Iser is a little too fast for the Chicago River, but the people of Munich are enough slower than ours to offset that. Munich has no Lake Michigan, but I must confess that she is a little ahead of Chicago in her libraries, galleries of art, cathedrals, parks and gardens.

Munich owes almost everything to the late King of Bavaria, who has lavished the revenues of Bavaria and the contents of his own purse in making this city beautiful and attractive. Munich was not of old an important place. Augsburg, by which the traveler passes without stopping, was a much more important place in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But within the last few years great numbers of beautiful buildings have been erected here, and they are not mere piles of stone and brick and mortar, but are adorned with frescoes and sculptures, and everything which art can furnish. The arts of painting is encaustic and upon glass, long supposed to have been lost, have been restored, and all the arts have here attained great perfection. Artists have been drawn hither from all parts of the world, and Munich is now said to be the best place in Europe to study art. The public library is the largest but one in the world, and the University has another nearly as large, containing five or six hundred thousand volumes.

There are fine galleries of paintings—one for the old masters and one for the works of the nineteenth century. One room in the former has ninety-five of Rubens' pictures. I have not taste enough to prefer the old to the new, and I confess I prefer the clear, fresh colors of many of the modern pictures to dingy old Rembrandts and Titians. Among the new pictures is KAULbach's "Destruction of Jerusalem"—a famous and fine picture. The Gallery of Sculpture has the "Egina Marbles," the "sleeping Fawn," and many other well known works, but I was rather disappointed in it.

I have been struck with the extensive parks and gardens in all European cities, and have been pained to think that, with all her pretensions, Chicago has nothing deserving the name of a park. That she should not yet have gathered together great libraries and galleries of art may be excused on the score of youth, but that she should have neglected to provide for the first and most essential want of a city, when it could most easily have been provided for, is the worst charge that has ever yet been brought with justice against her. Glasgow has one park of about three hundred acres, and another nearly as large. Edinburgh has one of about eighty acres, grounds where Walter Scott's monument and one or two public buildings stand of about a quarter of a mile wide and a mile or two in length, besider grounds about the Castle, several hundred acres about Holyrood Palace, Carleton Hill, and extensive gardens. London has Hyde Park, containing four hundred acres; St. James', about two hundred acres; a number of extensive gardens; and she has just laid out a new park. She has any number of squares, covered with trees and flowers, each as large as anything Chicago has got, but she does not think of calling them parks. Paris has its Champs de Mars, where there is room for a hundred thousand troops to maneuver; its Luxembourg Gardens, which must contain at least one or two hundred acres; its Jardin des Plants, nearly as large; several other gardens and parks, and finally the Gardens of the Tuileries and the Champs Elysees, extending two or three miles along the Seine. Munich has secured quite

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Press & Tribune.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Reports of Rae and McClintock in 1854 and 1859.

The remarkable coincidence between the late discoveries of Capt. McClintock in the region of King William's Island and the Great Fish River, and those reported by Dr. John Rae, exactly five years ago, on the occasion of his second or third overland expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, induces us to reprint the substance of the report published by the latter in the Montreal *Herald* of October 21, 1854. Those who have examined the interesting report of Capt. McClintock, which appeared in our issue of Friday, will not need to have the parallel passages pointed out to them.

From Dr. Rae's letter referred to above, which was dated York Factory, 4th August, 1854, it appeared that he reached his old quarters, at Repulse Bay, on the 15th of August 1853, and there passed the ensuing winter. On the 31st of March, 1854, his spring journey commenced. On the 17th he reached Pelly Bay, where he met Esquimaux, from whom he obtained several articles which were identified as belonging to various members of Sir John Franklin's party. The possession of these articles by the Esquimaux was accounted for by a story which is related in the following extract from Dr. Rae's journal, published soon after his arrival in England: "On the morning of the 20th we were met by a very intelligent Esquimaux, driving a dog sledge laden with musk-ox beef. This man at once consented to accompany us two day's journey, and in a few minutes had deposited his load on the snow, and was ready to join us. Having explained to him my object, he said that the road by which he had come was the best for us; and having lightened the men's sledges, we traveled with more facility. We were now joined by another of the natives who had been absent seal-hunting yesterday, but being anxious to see us had visited our snow house early in the morning, and then followed up our track. This man was very communicative, and, on putting to him the usual questions as to his having seen white man before, or any ships or boats, he replied in the negative; but said that a party of 'Kabloomans' had died of starvation a long distance to the west of where we then were, and beyond a large river. He stated that he did not know the exact place, that he never had been there, and that he could not accompany us so far. The substance of the information then and subsequently obtained from various sources was to the following effect:

"In the spring, four winters past (1850), while some Esquimaux families were killing seals near the north shore of a large Island, named in Arrowsmith's charts King William's Land, about forty white men were seen traveling in company southward over the ice, and dragging a boat and sledges with them. They were passing along the west shore of the above named island. None of the party could speak the Esquimaux language so well as to be understood, but by signs the natives were led to believe that the ship or ships had been crushed by ice, and that they were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men—all of whom, with the exception of an officer, were hauling on the drag ropes of the sledge, and looked thin—they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions; and they purchased a small seal, or piece of seal from the natives. The officer was described as being a tall, stout, middle-aged man. When their day's journey terminated, they pitched tents to rest in.

"At a later date the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the corpses of some thirty persons and some graves were discovered on the continent, and five dead bodies on an island near it, about a long day's journey to the north-west of the mouth of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux Oot-koo-hi-ca-lik), as its description and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies were in a tent or tents; others were under the boat which had been turned over to form a shelter; and some lay scattered about in different directions. Of those seen on the island, it was supposed that one was that of an officer (chief), as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulders, and a double-barrelled gun lay underneath him.

"From the mutilated state of many of the bodies, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our wretched countrymen had been driven to the dread alternative of cannibalism as a means of sustaining life. A few of the unfortunate men must have survived until the arrival of the wild-fowl (say until the end of May), as shots were heard, and fresh bones and feathers of geese were noticed near the scene of the sad event.

"There appears to have been an abundant store of ammunition, as the gunpowder was emptied by the natives in a heap on the ground out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of shot and ball was found below high-water mark, having probably been left on the ice close to the beach before the spring commenced. There must have been a number of telescopes, guns, (several of them double-barreled), watches, compasses, &c., all of which seem to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the natives, and I purchased as many as possible, together with some silver spoons and forks, an Order of Merit in the form of a star, and a small silver plate engraved 'Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.'"

Dr. Rae concludes by expressing the opinion that no violence had been offered to the sufferers by the natives, but that they were starved to death. The following is a list of the articles obtained from the Esquimaux: One silver table fork—crest, an animal's head with wings extended above; three silver table-forks—crest, a bird with wings extended; one silver table-spoon—crest, with initials "F. R. M. C." (Captain Crozier, Terror); one silver table-spoon and one fork—crest, bird with laurel-branch in mouth, motto, "*Spero meliora;*" one silver table-spoon, one tea-spoon, and one dessert-fork—crest, a fish's head looking upwards, with laurel-branches on each side; one silver table-fork—initials, "H. D. S. G." (Harry D. S. Goodsir, assistant-surgeon, Erebus); one silver table-fork—initials, "A. M'D." (Alexander M'Donald, assistant-surgeon, Terror); one silver table-fork—initials, "G. A. M." (Gillies A. Macbean, second master, Terror); one silver table-fork—initials, "J. T.;" one silver dessert spoon—initials "J. S. P." (John S. Peddie, surgeon, Erebus); a round silver plate, engraved, "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.;" a star or order, with motto, "*Nec aspera terrent,* G. R. III. MDCCCXV."

Dr. Rae's report elicited a violent controversy in England—many authorities on the Polar Sea giving their testimony adversely to his facts and surmises. Rae defended himself with ability in the London *Times*, holding that the fate of the Erebus and Terror was practically solved. McClintock's report now establishes the correctness of his views in every essential particular.

Letter from Hayti.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 22, 1859.

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEFFRARD.

Seven months ago, to-day, Gen. Fabre Geffrard left Port au Prince, in an open boat, for the seaport of Gonaives, to inaugurate a revolution against the Emperor Soulouque. On the 15th of January, he re-entered the Capitol, "amid the shouts, a thousand times repeated, of Vive la Republique! Vive la President Geffrard." A month passed before the revolutionary volunteers had left the city, or the Administration could be said to be firmly established. Six months, therefore, have elapsed since he has been a ruler, with the opportunity of distinguishing himself as a Reformer, in Hayti.

What has he done?

The destruction of the infamous sea-prison Labouque, the release of prisoners unjustly incarcerated, the overthrow of a ridiculous monarchy and aristocracy, were necessities of the revolution; and these reforms, therefore, were the inevitable results of the enterprise in which he staked his fortune and life. While the wisdom which distinguished his conduct in this movement, therefore,—a sagacity which saved probably the lives of thousands—is deserving of the highest honor, the inevitable consequences of it can hardly be placed among the proofs of his statesmanship. We must seek for them in his subsequent acts.

CONCILIATION OF THE CASTES.

First among these acts is that system of selecting men of every shade of color for prominent positions, which has satisfied the intelligent portion of both the Haytien castes, and allayed that intolerant spirit of prejudice, which, during former administrations, whether outspoken or unexpressed, was the greatest curse and the most serious obstacle to the progress of Hayti. More has been done, within the past six months, in innumerable ways, to conciliate the castes than ever before. Geffrard, in the United States, would be regarded by every one as a pure Black; but here, where the shadow of a shade is a substance, he is everywhere regarded as a colored man. He is what is called a griffe or Sambo; that is, he has only one-fourth white blood; but his skin is darker than even his three fourths pure blood would indicate. A mulatto, in strictly technical language, is the offspring of a pure white and pure black; while a griffe is the child of a mulatto and a black, or of two griffes. Gen. Geffrard's wife would pass any where for a white woman; and his children, therefore, by this new combination are, as well in technical accuracy as in common designation, mulattoes. Some are like their father, dark; some like their mother, light-complexioned. These facts have a vast importance in Hayti; they are to be taken into account in estimating the stability of Government. It would require too great a space to explain this singular fact; or, rather, the events and ideas which created it. It would be too much to say that Geffrard is a National idol; for there are stupid fools of both castes who are opposed to conciliation.

Geffrard has no fear of overthrow or insurrections. He speaks freely and frequently of it in his public speeches. The other Sunday I heard him say he was perfectly indifferent to any such attempts; that he would take no measures against traitors until they gathered a force; and then he would march against it with twenty men and put it down.

If he got a chance to talk to them I do not doubt it; for he speaks well and the people hate bloodshed.

If Geffrard rules ten years and fails to extinguish the prejudice of caste, provided he continues his present policy (which I do not doubt) it will be impossible, I most sincerely believe, to obliterate this lingering trace of slavery at all, at least by peaceful agencies or without an external force—such, for example, as a war with France or the United States. Such an event would make them a unit; but it would cost too much and create still greater evils.

RELIGION.

Roman Catholicism; a quiet indifference to Christianity, and the idolatrous system of *obeah*, these are the chief religious or no-religions of Hayti. In this country, Protestantism has only a slender foothold; of its five hundred thousand inhabitants, less than a thousand are nominally Protestants. The Roman Catholic is the professed religion; but the greater part of the men of the more educated class are entirely indifferent to it—neither believers, unbelievers, or scoffers. At the period of the great Revolution, which ended in the expulsion of the whites, of the half million slaves then living, two hundred thousand had been imported within the ten preceding years from Africa, by the Slave Trade.

Of the rest, the greater number were little better than idolaters; for the colonial slaveholders had not made the discovery, so creditable to the intellect of our Southern friends. That religion, properly perverted, might be made the most powerful of all shackles on the slave, they contented themselves with enslaving the *body*. Fourteen years of a fearful war of races; eleven years more of a war of castes; (between Petion, the Mulatto President, and Christophe, the Black King,) although a few missionaries from England came out, and the negro monarch attempted to emulate the act of Henry the Eighth, were by no means congenial to the conversion of a people, now free, indeed, but still further demoralized, as well, by a long and sanguinary series of conflicts. Then came twenty-five years of peace, under President Boyer. He was expelled in 1843. Four years of frequent revolts, with a new President every year, were succeeded by eleven years of the barbaric domination of the Emperor Soulouque, who, himself a secret idolater, a worshipper of the *couleuvre*, did everything in his power, (not openly, indeed, for he was sensitive to foreign opinion,) to encourage the *Vaudoux*, oppose moral progress, and extinguish every effort to advance civilization. Sorcery, which, although not extinguished, had been obliged to hide itself under all previous rulers, in the evil days of Soulouque's bad reign raised its horrid front to public view. Hence the assertion sometimes made in America that the Haytians were returning to idolatry. Thanks to the French slaveholders, idolatry existed in Hayti; but from the moment that the negroes rose in revolt up to the present hour, it has yearly and widely been losing ground. Ten years more, with Soulouque as a ruler, it might have re-established itself with terrible power, but with Geffrard in the National Palace it will be forced to fly again to the mountains and caves for protection.

The blacks of Hayti very generally believe that only white men can be Christian priests. There is only one black priest in Hayti. There are about thirty white priests. These men are chiefly natives of Corsica, and most of them, a Haytien assured me, had been compelled to leave their country to escape imprisonment. With one or two exceptions these priests are vile fellows. They live openly with concubines, and are notoriously licentious and drunkards. They will do anything for money—bless wangas, charms, houses, horses, donkeys, carts; anything with life, or without!

The Civil Chief is the head of the Catholic Church in Hayti; the Pope has absolutely no jurisdiction here; all the priests are of the same order; there are neither Archbishops nor Bishops, nor any other dignitaries. Efforts have repeatedly been made by Rome to secure a spiritual jurisdiction in this Island; but the people, having had more than enough of white domination in the days of slavery, and jealous of their freedom, have invariably declined these overtures. There was a talk, during my first visit, of a concordant with Rome. But, happily, it ended in talk. The government, however, has sent to France for one hundred decent priests. These secured, it will be a great improvement; for the confidence of the country people in their religious guides and their *teachability*, is almost unbounded.

The State interferes with the church in Hayti only to a beneficial extent. It pays the priest a small salary, and regulates his fees, of which it wisely takes the lion's share. The church, therefore, is more than self-supported.

There is no such thing known in Hayti as religious intolerance. Protestantism is as much, or more, favored than the Catholic Church; for the government protects Protestantism and does not interfere in its financial affairs. The Massachusetts Bible Society sent a hundred Testaments to Hayti for gratuitous distribution; they were entered, free of duty, and given away at once, and the magnificent copy which was forwarded to the President, was received with pleasure, and gracefully acknowledged. I could not advise any agent to attempt the same experiment in Catholic Cuba, unless he desires to find a place in the Book of Martyrs and receive the crown of martyrdom.

For the encouragement of the renewal of Protestants efforts in Hayti, I translate from the various Constitutions of the Island the articles relating to toleration.

Dessalines, who completed the extinction of the whites, first proclaimed the doctrines of religious toleration. In the Constitution of 1805 of the Empire of Hayti, the fiftieth article declares that "The law admits of no governing Religion;" the fifty-first, that "The liberty of worship is tolerated," and the fifty-second, that "The State makes no provision for the support of either worship or minister."

Petion, the mulatto President of the Republic of Hayti, made equal liberal provisions. In the Constitution of 1806 the thirty-fifth article is: "The Roman Catholic religion, being the religion of all the Haytians is the religion of the State. It shall be specially protected, as, also, its ministers." Article thirty-six is: "The law allows each minister the extent of his spiritual administration. These ministers, cannot, under any pretext, form a body of State." Article thirty-seventh is: "If, hereafter, other religions are introduced, no person shall be restrained in the exercise of the religion of their choice, provided he conforms to the laws."

Protestantism was introduced under Petion, by his special invitation, in 1817, "He gave the missionaries a cordial welcome and assured them of perfect liberty to preach, travel and build houses of worship where they pleased. His object," says the Haytien writer whom I quote, "in thus favoring Protestantism was to destroy the influence of certain papal priests who fomented contentions and disorders most pernicious to the young and growing Republic" Whatever may have been his motive, he was true to his promise.

In the Constitution of 1816, under Boyer, the forty-ninth article reads, "All religious worship is permitted in the Republic, conformably with the laws."

By the Constitution of 1843 (under Reviere) "All Religions are equally free. Each one has the right to profess his religion and worship in freedom; provided he does not disturb public order."

In the Constitutions of 1846 and 1849 (the last being under the Empire of Soulouque) the rights of religious freedom and worship are expressed in the language of the Constitution of 1843.

The Constitution of 1846 is in vigor now. The emphatic declaration of the Government, that "no one shall ever be called on to defend the Roman Catholic Religion, whether he believes it or not," is both a prophecy and guarantee of better days to come.

JAMES REDPATH.

CITY OF CHICAGO. City Collectors Office, September 30th, 1859. Notice is hereby given that the following Warrants are in my hands for collection:
Warrant No. 311, South—For grading and paving Haddock Place from Clark street to Lasalle street.
Warrant No. 312, South—For grading, curbing and graveling Michigan avenue, from the south line of Lake street to the north line of Randolph street.
Warrant No. 313, South—For curbing and graveling Twelfth street, from the east line of State street to the east curb of Michigan Avenue.
Warrant No. 314, South—For extending Indiana avenue from North street, in a straight northerly direction, to the north line of the contemplated eastern terminus of Liberty street, as ordered by the Common Council March 28th, 1859.
Warrant No. 315, South—For constructing sixty-five Culverts.
Warrant No. 426, West—For grading the south half of North avenue from the north branch of Chicago river to Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant No. 427, West—For grading Harrison street from the South Western plank road west to the city limits.
Warrant No. 428, West—For grading and macadamizing Chicago avenue, from Chicago avenue bridge to the roadway of Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant No. 429, West—For grading Roby street from Madison street to Harrison street.
Warrant No. 430 West—For opening an alley fourteen [14] feet wide, running north and south through block seven [7,] Duncan's Addition to Chicago.
Warrant No. 166, North—For graveling Kinzie street, from the west curb of North Clark street to Kinzie street bridge.
All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said Warrants at my office, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of said assessments. oc1-a389-30d A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

CITY OF CHICAGO, CITY Collector's Office, September 22d, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the following warrants are in my hands for collection:
Warrant No. 139 South—For planking State street from the junction of the planking at Twelfth street to the Archer Road.
Warrant 173 South—For paving Lake Street from the centre of State Street to the west line of the grounds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.
Warrant No. 197 South—For opening an Alley through Block 129 and 130, School Section Addition to Chicago, said alley to be a continuation of the West Alley already opened through Blocks 127 and 128 School Section Addition.
All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said warrants at my office, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of said warrants. se23-a316-30d A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE. City Clerk's office, Chicago, October 11, 1859. Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Common Council of the city of Chicago intend to appropriate and take the land necessary for the extension of that portion of West Madison street [illegible] and of Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler streets, [illegible] in my office. [oc11-10t] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago to assess the sum of [illegible] G. M. GRAY, Supt. Special Assessments and Commissioner. Chicago, October 15th, 1859. oc15 a371-6t

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS. We have refitted our Mill with new Bolts, and are prepared to execute orders for superior articles at low rates for cash. Goods warranted and delivered in city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, 141 and 143 W. Lake st., Chicago, Illinois. oc10

CHICAGO CHEMICAL WORKS. Notice. We still continue to supply our customers with acids, having a large stock saved from the fire on hand. The works will be rebuilt. WM. H. CHAPPELL & CO., 182½ South Water street. oc13-a666-1w.

Wholesale Houses.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co. Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear. 81 & 83 South Water St., Chicago. Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to their Stock now in store for the Fall trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of
Broadcloths, Moscow Beavers, Black Doeskins, President ", Velvet Vestings, Castor ", Matalaise ", Satinets, of all kinds, Grenadine ", Canada Greys, Valentia ", Sheep's ", Coating Cloths, Blue Pilots, Kentucky Jeans, Devon Kerseys, TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. ☞ An examination of our stock is solicited. au29-a338-3m

1859 Fall Trade. 1859 We are in receipt of our usual Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, AND GENTS' FURNISH'G GOODS, TO WHICH The Attention of the Trade is Invited. Barrett, King & Co. No. 27..........LAKE STREET..........No. 27 au26

CLOTHING.— 1859....FALL TRADE....1859. H. W. Hunt & Co., Manufacturers and Jobbers of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Are now receiving their Stock OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Which they offer to the trade at fair prices. se1 a373 2m

DRY GOODS. Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wabash Avenue, HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF Staple and Fancy Goods, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay. [mh18]

1859. Fall Trade. 1859. Davis, Sawyer & Co., Importers and Jobbers in DRY GOODS, Have now in store a fresh and extensive stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Comprising full lines of seasonable goods of Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, specially adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade, which will be sold at NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES, To cash and prompt paying customers. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., No. 42.... Lake Street.... No. 42. se1 a289 3m

1859. Fall Goods. 1859. J. M. STINE & CO., 37 Lake-st., (up-stairs), and 41 & 43 Wabash-ave., Beg leave to offer to the CASH AND PROMPT SHORT TIME TRADE *At Low Prices* A large and well-selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Both Foreign and Domestic; NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, WOOLEN, YARNS AND HOSIERY, HOODS, and a great variety of articles adapted to the FALL TRADE. The especial attention of Close Buyers to our varied and unsurpassed assortment of Seasonable and Desirable Goods is respectfully solicited. au27-a334-3m

1859 Autumn Trade. 1859 Low Prices Win! PEAKE, MARSH & DeLONG, 30 ... LAKE STREET ... 30 Will offer at wholesale throughout the season to prompt paying customers a very large and complete stock of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, At the Lowest Prices that close buying and small expenses will admit of. It has been our policy always to offer Good Goods at Low Prices, which we are able to do by conducting business on small expenses and selling to a carefully selected paying trade. Good men will find it to their advantage to call on us. Our stock embraces large lines of the favorite brands of Heavy Domestics, As well as FINE DRESS and FANCY GOODS, and is kept fresh by constant additions and an active trade. au16-a140-4m

HONORE, HALL & CO., 51 ... Lake Street ... 51 Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Builder's Hardware, Railroad Furnishing, Wheelbarrows, Picks, Shovels, Anvils, Vices, Wrenches, &c. Manufacturers of every description of Wire Cloth and Wire Work. se15 a457-3m

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859. JEWETT & BUTER, 16 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, Invite the country Trade to the following: 50 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers. 5 " Bright " 5000 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands. 1500 Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted. 300 " " Juniata—assorted. 300 " " R. G. 15 Casks Sheet Zinc. Tin Plate, Copper Bottoms, Rivets and Ears, Pig Tin, Breasts and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment. au14-a364-1y

M. D. Gilman & Co., 153 South Water St. 153 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. M. D. GILMAN....W. C. D. GRANNIS....M. A. FARWELL. We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:
50 hhds Muscavado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugars,
350 do New York do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
75 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea,
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap,
100 do Jesse Oakley's do do
300 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
120 fancy caddies do do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
40 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia,
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
150 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A 1 do do
194 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
150 boxes Layer Raisins,
275 do M. R. do
200 hf bxs do do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
375 bales do Twine,
110 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
150 do Dairy Salt,
150 boxes Pipes.
For sale very low M. D. GILMAN & CO., 153 South Water Street. au6-ly

Wholesale Houses.

BOOTS AND SHOES At Wholesale. WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 130 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO. Are now prepared for the Fall Trade, with an unusually large stock of goods suited to the Western Trade, which will be sold for cash, or prompt pay, at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. The attention of Western Merchants is called to our stock of MEN'S KIP, CALF, AND THICK BOOTS, of our own manufacture and warranted. Ladies, Misses, and Children's Work, from our manufactory in Brighton, Maine. In this class of goods we can furnish styles and qualities which cannot be found elsewhere in this market; and in prices we can give our customers the benefit of the profit and commission usually paid to jobbers at the East. We can also, in these goods, furnish ANY SIZES which may be desired, giving a great advantage to those who are "sorting up" their stock. We are agents for Mitchell's Copper Tipped Boots and Shoes. We respectfully solicit an examination of our stock. se1 a56 3m WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS.

GEO. E. CONGDON, Wholesale Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, 32 LAKE STREET, Cor. Wabash ave., (up-stairs,) over Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., CHICAGO, ILL. Would invite the attention of country dealers to his stock of Boots and Shoes for FALL AND WINTER TRADE, Comprising a full assortment of Men's Double and Half Double Sole French Calf, Kip and Stogy Boots and Brogans. Also, Ladies', Misses and Children's Heavy and Fine Work of Eastern manufacture. I am also manufacturing expressly for the Western Trade, a Prime Custom-Made CALF, KIP AND THICK BOOT. All of which I will sell VERY LOW for Cash, or to prompt paying men on short time. se14-a447-3m

COPPER TOE.— Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips FOR BOOTS AND SHOES. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied, in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois. WADSWORTH & WELLS Will keep, in connection with their other general stock, A Complete and Full Assortment OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES. And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States. All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law. ap1 ly

BOOTS AND SHOES. FOR THE FALL TRADE, 1859. We have now in store a large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, Comprising all varieties suited to Country and City Trade, to which we would call the attention of Western Merchants. We are prepared to supply the trade with Work of the Best Quality, ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND AT LOW PRICES. Dealers who have heretofore made their purchases in Eastern markets, or intend doing so, are invited to examine our stock and convince themselves, as we now assure them, That we are able to compete fully with New York or Boston Jobbers. We are agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, No. 28. LAKE STREET. No. 28. [au13 a123 3m]

BOOTS AND SHOES. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, *No. 46 Lake Street,* HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF *Boots and Shoes,* And would invite the special attention of buyers to their CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS, Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. ap11-ly-a756 We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes, Of which we have a full stock. C. M. HENDERSON & CO. my3-ly-d183

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 25....Lake street, Chicago, Ill....No. 25 We would respectfully call the attention of city and country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of our CELEBRATED CUSTOM MADE PATNA KIP, A CALF, and GRAIN WATER PROOF BOOTS; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS Of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and to Prompt Paying Trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

1859. Fall Trade. 1859. BOOT, SHOE AND RUBBER Warehouse. BUEL, HILL, GRANGER & CO., 33 ... Lake Street. ... 33 Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago, have now in store and are receiving every week large additions to their stock, the best kinds of custom made BOOTS AND SHOES. suitable for Men, Boys, Youths, Women, Misses, and Children's Wear which we offer at Wholesale only to cash and prompt paying trade at the lowest possible market prices. se27-a534-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.— Low Rents, Low Prices. PEARSON & DANA, 184 LAKE STREET, Having re-leased the OLD STAND at about one third of the former Rent, are now offering AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, The best and cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Chicago. Call and examine. my9-d213 6m

BOOTS AND SHOES AT New York and Boston Prices. Davis, Sawyer & Co., IN CHAMBERS 42 LAKE STREET. Over their Dry Goods Department, have a heavy stock of Boots and Shoes, direct from the most popular manufacturers, comprising goods of the most desirable styles and qualities, adapted to the Fall and Winter trade, all of which will be sold at prices that will *Defy Competition!* Either in this or Eastern markets, and the goods warranted to give satisfaction. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., No. 42.... Lake Street.... No. 42 se1 a290 3m

SOMETHING NEW!!! MITCHELL'S PATENT Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe. An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe the best constructed shoe in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty. THE "METALLIC TIP," meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out. [illegible]
MESSRS. WADSWORTH AND WELLS, OF CHICAGO, Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights. Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention. CHASE, McKINNEY & CO., 48 and 50 Water street, Boston, Mass. N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grass, and is especially adapted to the Miners use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to rough wear. [illegible]

1859. Fall Trade. 1859. HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c, Benedict & Farnam HAVE REMOVED TO 30 .. LAKE STREET .. 30. Where they offer to good prompt paying customers a large and desirable stock of the above goods on favorable terms and at low prices. E. BENEDICT......[se1 a261 3m]......E. T. FARNAM.

Corporation Notices.

CITY OF CHICAGO. City Collector's Office, October 11th, 1859. Notice is hereby given that the following warrants are in my hands for collection: [illegible — list of Warrants, South, West and North, for grading, planking, graveling and sidewalks on sundry streets] All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said Warrants at my office, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of said Assessments. oc13-a672-30d A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11, 1859. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the West side of N. Wells street, from Kinzie street to Ohio street, in the North Division, sixteen feet wide, of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade, with curbing. Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 31st day of October, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith. oc11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the West side of West Madison street [illegible] Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 31st day of October, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith. oc14-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the West side of Calumet avenue from Cottage Grove avenue to Harden Place in the South Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them so as to form an even grade. Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 31st day of October, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith. oc14-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859. [illegible] oc14-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859. [illegible] oc14-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

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SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1859. [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1859. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. ROGERS & TAYLOR, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—[illegible] Dated Chicago, October the Seventh, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Nine. C. J. STOLBRAND, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Charles Cleaver and Mary Cleaver, his wife, of the city of Chicago [illegible] EDWARD G. THOMPSON, Assignee of said Mortgage. Dated this 6th day of October, A. D., 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond [illegible] WILLIAM F. McCLENAHAN, Mortgagee. JAMES CLAPP, Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, 1859. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GOOKINS, THOMAS & ROBERTS, Compl'ts So'rs.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, Circuit Court Cook County. Franz Bock and William Knese vs. Frederick Bahr and John E. Thompson. Petition Mechanics' lien. Order of sale. [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery Cook County. Sept. 13, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Samuel S. Hayes and Lizzie J., his wife, of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to William T. Barron, as trustee, [illegible] WILLIAM T. BARRON, Trustee. Dated at Chicago, September 30, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1860. [illegible] W. KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Alfred M. Hoyt, vs. William B. Warder, et al.—For Foreclosure. [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, October 14th, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, October 11, 1859. [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

Legal Advertisements.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, ss.—In Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Northern District of Illinois. [illegible] J. TILDEN MOULTON, Receiver, &c. Chicago Oct. 6th, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—[illegible] ANDREW HARVIE, Trustee. Chicago, Sept 29th, 1859.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, ss.—In Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Northern District of Illinois.—In Chancery. [illegible] J. TILDEN MOULTON, Receiver, &c. Chicago, September 22, 1859.
The above sale is postponed until Wednesday, October nineteenth, at the same time and place. J. TILDEN MOULTON, Receiver, &c. Chicago, October 14th, 1859.
The above sale is postponed until Wednesday, the 26th of October, at same time and place. J. TILDEN MOULTON, Receiver, &c. Chicago, October 18th, 1859.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, October 18th, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1859. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. W. R. SMITH, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—County of Cook—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, October Term, 1859. Robert Stewart vs. James Cuddy. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Alfred M. Waterman vs. Alonzo W. Gray and others. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage. [illegible] IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago October 8th, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Nathaniel S. Bouton, of the City of Chicago, [illegible] WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Assignee of Thomas George, Mortgagee. H. T. STEELE, Attorney. Chicago, September 23d, 1859.

MASTER'S SALE.—Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S. [illegible] IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, October 8th, 1859.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—[illegible]

Press & Tribune.

THE VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.

Details of the Final Fight.

[On the inside pages of this issue will be found a narrative of so much of the Harper's Ferry *emeute* as preceded the fight at the Armory. The following brings down the narrative to the capture of the insurgents.]

[From the Baltimore American.]

Soon after daylight on Monday morning a general warfare commenced, chiefly led on by a man named Chambers, whose house commanded the Armory yard. The colored man named Hayward, a railroad porter, was shot early in the morning for refusing to join in the movement.

The next man shot was Joseph Barley, a citizen of Perry. He was shot standing in his own door. The insurrectionists by this time, finding a disposition to resist them, had withdrawn nearly all within the Armory grounds, leaving only a guard on the bridge.

About this time also, Samuel P. Young, Esq., was shot dead. He was coming into town on horseback, carrying a gun, when he was shot from the Armory, receiving a wound of which he died during the day. He was a graduate of West Point, and greatly respected in the neighborhood for his high character and noble qualities.

The Shepardstown troops next arrived, marching down the Shenandoah side, and joining the Charleston forces at the bridge. A desultory exchange of shots followed, one of which struck Mr. Fountain Beckham, Mayor of the town, and agent of the railroad company, entering his breast and passing entirely through his body. The ball was a large elongated slug, and made a dreadful wound. Mr. Beckham died almost immediately. He was without fire arms and was exposed for only a moment while approaching a water station. His assailant, one of Brown's sons, was shot almost immediately, but managed to get back to the engine house where his body was found next day.

The murder of Mr. Beckham greatly excited the populace, who immediately raised a cry to bring out the prisoner Thompson. He was brought out on the bridge, and there shot down. He fell into the water, and some appearance of life still remaining, he was riddled with balls.

At this time the general charge was made down the street from the bridge toward the Armory gate by the Charlestown and Shepardstown troops and Ferry people. From behind the Armory wall a fusilade was kept up, and returned by the insurrectionists from the Armory buildings.

While this was going on, the Martinsburg levies arrived at the upper end of the town, and entering the Armory grounds by the rear, made an attack from that side. This force was largely composed of railroad employees, gathered from the tunnage trains at Martinsburg, and their attack was generally spoken of as showing the greatest amount of fighting pluck exhibited during the day. Dashing on, firing and cheering, and gallantly led by Capt. Alburtis, they carried the building in which the Armory men were imprisoned, and released the whole of them.

They were, however, but poorly armed, some with pistols, and others with shot-guns; and when they came within range of the engine-house, where the *elite* of the insurrectionists were gathered, and were exposed to the rapid and dexterous use of Sharp's rifles, they were forced to fall back, suffering pretty severely. Conductor Evans Dorsey of Baltimore was killed instantly, and Conductor George Richardson received a wound from which he died during the day. Several others were wounded, among them a son of Dr. Hammond of Martinsburg.

A guerilla warfare was maintained during the rest of the day, resulting in the killing of two of the insurrectionists, and the wounding of a third. One crawled out through a culvert leading into the Potomac, and attempted to cross to the Maryland side, whether with the view of escaping, or conveying information to Cook, is not known.

He was shot while crossing the river, and fell dead on the rocks. An adventurous lad waded out and secured his Sharp's rifle. The body was afterward stripped of a part of its clothing. In one of his pockets was found a captain's commission, drawn up in full form, and declaring that the bearer, Captain Lehman, held that commission under Maj. Gen. Brown. A light mulatto was shot just outside the Armory gate. The ball went through the throat, tearing away the principal arteries, and killing him instantly. His name is not known, but he is one of the free negroes who came with Brown. His body was left in the street until noon yesterday, exposed to every indignity that could be heaped upon it by the excited populace.

At this time a tall, powerful man, named Evans Stephens, came out from the Armory, conducting some prisoners, it was said. He was twice shot—once in the side, once in the breast. He was then captured and taken to a tavern, and after the insurrection was quelled was turned over to the United States authorities in a dying condition. During the afternoon a sharp little affair took place on the Shenandoah side of the town. The insurrectionists had also seized the halls of the rifle works, and a party of their assailants found their way in through a mill-race, and dislodged them.

In this rencontre, it was said, three insurrectionists were killed, but we found but one dead body, that of a negro, on that side of the town. Night by this time had set in, and operations ceased. Guards were placed around the Armory, and every precaution taken to prevent escapes.

At 11 o'clock, the Monday night train, with Baltimore military and marines, arrived at Sandy Hook, where they waited for the arrival of Col. Lee, deputized by the War Department to take the command.

The reporters pressed on, leaving their military allies behind; they found the bridge in the possession of the military and entered the besieged town without difficulty, the occasional report of a gun or singing motion of a Sharp's rifle ball, warning them that it was advisable to keep themselves out of the range of the armory. The first visit was made to the bedside of Evans Stephens, the wounded prisoner; they found him to be a large, exceedingly athletic man, a perfect Sampson in appearance. He was in a small room, filled with excited armed men, who more than once threatened to shoot him, where he was groaning with pain, but answering with composure and apparent willingness every question in relation to the fray in which he was engaged.

He said he was a native of Connecticut, but had lately lived in Kansas, where he knew Capt. Brown. He had also served in the United States Army. The sole object of his attempts was to give the negroes freedom, and Brown had represented that as soon as they seized the Armory the negroes would flock to them by thousands, and they would soon have force enough for their purpose—one for which he would sacrifice his life; but he said he thought Brown had been greatly deceived. He said that preparations had been making for some months, but that the whole force consisted of seventeen white men and five free negroes.

This statement was repeated without variation by all the prisoners with whom we conversed. All agreed as to the number in the movement and as to its objects, which some called the work of philanthropy.

Lewis Leary, a negro shot at the rifle mill, stated, before he died, that he enlisted with Capt. Brown for the insurrection at a fair held in Loraine county, Ohio, and received the money to pay his expenses. They all came down to Chambersburg, Pa., and from there they traveled across the country to Brown's farm.

The night passed without any serious alarms, but not without excitement.

The building in which the insurgents had made their stand was the fire-engine house, and no doubt the most defensible building in the Armory. It has dead brick walls on three sides, and on the fourth large doors, with window sashes above, some eight feet from the ground.

The cannon could not be used without endangering the safety of Col. Washington, Mr. Dangerfield, Mr. Ball, and other citizens, whom they still held prisoners. The doors and walls of the building had been pierced for rifles, but it was evident that from these holes no range could be had, and that without opening the door they would be shooting in the dark. Many thought that the murder of the prisoners held was determined upon, and that a fight to the death would be the ending of their desperate attempt.

Whilst the people thus looked and speculated, the door was opened, and one of the men came out with a flag of truce, and delivered what was supposed to be terms of capitulation. The continued preparations for assault showed they were not accepted. Shortly after seven o'clock, Lieut. E. B. Stuart, of the 1st Cavalry, who was acting as aid for Col. Lee, advanced to parley with the besieged, Samuel Strider, Esq., an old and respectable citizen, bearing a flag of truce. They were received at the door by Capt. Cook. Lieut. Stuart demanded an unconditional surrender, only promising them protection from immediate violence, and a trial by law. Capt. Brown refused all terms but those previously demanded, which were substantially, "That "they should be permitted to march out with "their men and arms, taking their prisoners "with them; that they should proceed "unpursued to the second toll-gate, when "they would free their prisoners; the soldiers "would then be permitted to pursue them, and "they would fight if they could not escape." Of course, this was refused, and Lieut. Stuart pressed upon Brown his desperate position, and urged a surrender. The expostulation, though beyond ear shot, was evidentally very earnest, and the coolness of the Lieutenant, and the courage of his aged flag bearer won warm praise. At this moment the interest of the scene was most intense. The volunteers were arranged all around the building, cutting off an escape in every direction. The marines, divided in two squads, were ready for a dash at the door.

Finally, Lieut. Stuart, having exhausted all argument with the determined Captain Brown, walked slowly from the door.

Immediately the signal for attack was given, and the marines, headed by Col. Harris and Lieut. Green, advanced in two lines on each side of the door. Two powerful fellows sprung between the lines, and with heavy sledge hammers attempted to batter down the door.

The doors swung and swayed, but appeared to be secured with a rope, the spring of which deadened the effect of the blows. Failing thus, they took hold of a ladder, some forty feet long, and, advancing at a run, brought it with tremendous effect against the door. At the second blow it gave way, one leaf falling inward in a slanting position. The marines immediately advanced to the breach, Major Russell and Lieut. Green leading. A marine in front fell.

The firing from the interior was rapid and sharp. They fired with deliberate aim, and for a moment the resistance was serious and desperate enough to excite the spectators to something like a pitch of frenzy. The next moment the marines poured in, the firing ceased and the work was done; while cheers rang from every side, the general feeling being that the marines had done their part admirably.

When the insurgents were brought out, some dead and others wounded, they were greeted with execrations, and only the precautions that had been taken saved them from immediate execution. The crowd, nearly every man of which carried a gun, swayed with tumultuous excitement, and cries of "Shoot them!" "Shoot them!" rang from every side. The appearance of the liberated prisoners, all of whom, through the steadiness of the marines, escaped injury, changed the current of feeling, and prolonged cheers took the place of howls and execrations.

The lawn in front of the engine house after the assault presented a dreadful sight. Laying on it were two bodies of men killed on the previous day, and found inside the house; three wounded men, one of them just at the last gasp of life, and two others groaning in pain. One of the dead was Brown's son. Oteway, the wounded man, and his son Watson, were laying on the grass, the father presenting a gory spectacle. He had a severe bayonet wound in his side, and his face and hair were clotted with blood.

A short time after Capt. Brown was brought out, he revived and talked earnestly to those about him, defending his course, and avowing he had only done what was right. He replied to the questions put to him, substantially as follows: "Are you Capt. Brown, of Kansas?" "I am sometimes called so." "Are you Ossawatomie Brown?" "I tried to do my duty there." "What was your present object?" "To free the slaves from bondage." "Were any other persons but those now connected with you, in the movement?" "No." "Did you expect aid from the North?" "No. There was no one connected with the movement but those who came with me." "Did you expect to kill people in order to carry your point?" "I did not wish to do so, but you forced us to do it."

Various questions of this kind were put to Capt. Brown, which he answered clearly and freely, with seeming anxiety to vindicate himself.

He urged that he had the town at his mercy; that he could have burnt it, and murdered the inhabitants, but did not; he had treated the prisoners with courtesy, and complained that he was hunted down like a beast. He spoke of the killing of his son, which he alleged was done while bearing a flag of truce, and seemed very anxious for the safety of his wounded son. His conversation bore the impression of the conviction that whatever he had done to free slaves was right, and that in the warfare in which he was engaged he was entitled to be treated with all the respect of a prisoner of war.

He seemed fully convinced that he was badly treated and had a right to complain. Although at first considered dying, an examination of his wounds proved that they were not necessarily fatal. He expressed a desire to live and to be tried by his country. In his pocket nearly $300 were found in gold. Several important papers, found in his possession, were taken charge of by Col. Lee, on behalf of the Government.

Several slaves were found in the room with the insurrectionists, but it is believed that they were there unwillingly. Indeed, Brown's expectations as to slaves rushing to him was entirely disappointed. None seem to have come to him willingly, and in most cases were forced to desert their masters. But one instance in which slaves made a public appearance with arms in their hands is related. A negro who had been sharply used by one of the town people, when he found that he had a pike in his hand, used his brief authority to arrest the citizen and have him taken to the Armory. The citizens imprisoned by the insurrectionists all testify to their lenient treatment. They were in no way insulted, and beyond the outrage of restricting their liberty, were not ill-used. Capt. Brown was always courteous to them, and at all times assured them that they should not be injured. He explained his purposes to them, and while he had them (the workmen) in confinement, made no Abolition speech to them. Col. Washington speaks of him as a man of extraordinary nerve. He never blanched during the assault, though he admitted in the night that escape was impossible, and that he would have to die.

When the door was broken down, one of his men exclaimed, "I surrender." The Captain immediately cried out, "There's one surrender; give him quarter," and at the same moment fired his own rifle at the door.

During the previous night he spoke freely with Col. Washington, and referred to his sons. He said he had lost one in Kansas, and two here. He had not pressed them to join him in the expedition, but did not regret their loss; they had died in a glorious cause.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Democratic "Union and Harmony" in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congressional District was held yesterday. A double set of delegates, representing the Custom House and Douglas interests, were present. Many of the latter forced their way through the windows into the hall, an attempt having been made to exclude them.

Sidney Webster, Esq., was chosen chairman. After an exciting scene, the Custom House bolted and organized separately.

The Douglas men claiming to be the regular Convention, nominated B. F. Hallett, and Cornelius Doherty, both Douglas men, to the Charleston Convention. The other Convention elected John T. Heard and J. C. Lovejoy, friends of the Administration.

The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District has chosen James Riley and Isaac H. Wright, supposed to be in favor of Douglas, as Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Episcopal Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—The House of Lay Deputies has resolved to adjourn on Saturday next.

A telegram has been received from Dr. Clark of Connecticut declining to accept the nomination as Bishop of the Northwestern Territories. It is presumed that he had not heard of his subsequent election.

The Missionary Committee reported back the resolution on Religious Intolerance in Cuba, striking out all relative to memorializing the President on the subject.

The report of the Committee on the Canon on ministers officiating with the Parochial Cures of others, was debated at great length. The Canon reported by the majority of the Committee was finally adopted.

The House last night adopted the resolution requiring the House of Bishops to reconsider its action in relation to the use of the Common Book of Prayer, and threw the subject into such a shape as to admit of the joint action of the Houses.

The Yacht Wanderer again in Trouble.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 19.—The yacht Wanderer sailed last night without papers, with a full crew, and supplied with provisions and ammunition, stolen from her owner, Mr. Lamar, by Capt. Martin, who had been negotiating for her purchase for some time. The Collector of the port has sent a steamer with Mr. Lamar and others in pursuit of her, but so far without success.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 20.—Mr. Black, the shipping master who was carried off in the Yacht Wanderer, has returned in a small boat to the mouth of the river. He reports that Capt. Martin of the stolen yacht said he was going to take her to Africa for a cargo of slaves.

Destructive Fire at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 20th.—At three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Busswood's Billiard Saloon, corner of Shawnee and Main streets, and before the flames could be arrested fifteen buildings and their contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $130,000, about two-thirds of which was covered by insurance in Eastern offices.

Messrs. Russel, Majors & Waddell's stores were consumed. Their loss is $70,000, half of which is insured.

The other principal sufferers are Lucas, Moore & Co., R. E. Allen, J. M. Ferrell, and J. P. Applegate & Co.

The Verandah and Shotwell Houses were also consumed.

Indian Troubles—Nebraska Election—$100,000 from Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Two Santa Fe mails due at Independence on Tuesday last have not yet arrived. Fears are entertained that further difficulties with the Indians have occurred.

The returns from Nebraska indicate the election of Esterbrook, Dem., as Delegate to Congress.

A special despatch to the *Republican* says that a party of men arrived at St. Joseph yesterday from Pike's Peak, bringing one hundred thousand dollars in dust.

Description of Capt. Cook.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The following is a description of Capt. John E. Cook, one of the leaders in the recent insurrection: Height 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 6; weight 132 pounds; walks with his breast projecting forward and head leaning towards the right; has light hair, with a small growth around the upper lip, with sallow complexion and sharp, narrow face. It is generally conceded that Cook is still in the mountains of Virginia, or on the Maryland side of the river, and the neighborhood is so closely guarded that he can hardly escape.

Postmaster Sentenced.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 19.—Luther Preston, convicted of robbing the mail while acting as Postmaster at Preston, Fillmore county, in Minnesota, was sentenced yesterday morning, in the United States Court, to fifteen years at hard labor in the penitentiary at Stillwater. He received his sentence with the utmost indifference.

The trial of Geo. S. Lumsdon for purloining letters from the mail, while employed as a clerk in the postoffice in this city, is now in progress here, and will probably be concluded to-day.

Cricket Matches.

HAMILTON, C. W. Oct. 20.—A match between the North and South of England of the All England Eleven was played to-day, one innings on each side, which resulted in favor of the North. The total score was North 52, South 33. The Cricketers leave for Rochester, N. Y., this evening.

The match of the Eleven and 22 of Canada terminated in favor of All England, having to make 41 runs on second innings.

Yellow Fever, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 20.—The *Courier's* special New Orleans dispatch states that the fever, at the latest reports, was increasing at Galveston and Houston.

Frost had made its appearance in portions of Mississippi and Texas, but the crops were uninjured.

Another attack on the town of Brownsville was expected.

Express Messenger Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Wm. Clark, American Express Messenger on the Indiana Central R. R., was killed this morning near New Paris. He was out on the top of a car and was struck by a bridge.

Five Men Rescued.

PORT SARNIA, C. W., Oct. 20.—Five more of the crew of the propeller Troy, which foundered on Tuesday night off Point Dubeque, have been picked up. There were 23 persons on board, only eight of whom are known to have been saved.

Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—District Attorney Ould and Col. Lee have returned from Harper's Ferry. The former, soon after his arrival, had a conference with the President, and the latter a long interview with the Secretary of War.

U. S. Marshal Johnson, of Ohio, who is now here, says one of the parties engaged with Brown was prominent in the Oberlin Rescue.

Judge Black has returned after an absence at his home in Pennsylvania.

James McMaster, of Pittsburg, has been commissioned as Assistant-Surgeon in the Navy.

Edmund De Luce has been commissioned as Chief-Engineer in the Navy.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The steamship De Soto has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 15th inst., and nearly a quarter of a million in specie.

The De Soto passed, going to Havana, the U. S. steamer Wyandotte.

The political news is unimportant.

Sugars were very firm. Freights rather active. Sterling Exchange 17@17½ per cent. premium. Northern Exchange 5@5½ per cent. premium.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1859.

The money market is working smoothly, with no special change from day to day. The demand for exchange is almost equal to the supply, and rates are steady at 1½ per cent premium. Gold at same figure. The Water street produce operators absorb about all the means of the banks, and money for any other purpose is scarce—we may say intensely so. Operations outside of bank are too few to really merit quotations. Rates nominal, at 1½ to 2 per cent per month.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Bar'y bus.	Hogs No.	Ca'le No.
Lake	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Canal	200	3412	1070	10617	2607	....	....
G. & C. U. R.R.	1765	23605	916	3286	2724	174	73
Rock Island R.R.	1000	1400	....	119	....	....	339
Ill. Central R.R.	400	8400	1080	600	600	1065	50
B. & Quincy R.R.	355	10665	539	151	313	....	181
Northwest'n R.R.	697	10020	115	1088	413	554	15
Chi. A. & St. L.	500	3630	400	....	250	590	16
Total	4717	61802	4110	16281	7907	1118	672

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE YESTERDAY.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Bar'y bus.	Hogs No.	Ca'le No.
To Buffalo	1650	36000	....	....	600	....	....
To Oswego	....	17636	....	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburg	....	14900	....	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	2627	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4313	68136	....	....	600	....	....

The buoyancy which took place yesterday afternoon in the Wheat market, was continued to-day, with considerable excitement, and a strong speculative feeling, under which a further advance of 2c to 3c took place in spring, and 1c to 2c in Winter grades. At the opening buyers paid 82c to 84c for No 2 Spring, and 86c for No 1, but on 'Change holders became firmer, and the market advanced to 85c and 87c, at which the great bulk of the transactions took place. At the close, 87½c was paid for lots of No 1 to fill out cargoes, and a straight lot of 18,000 bu No 2 brought 88c free on board. In the afternoon there was less animation among operators, but the market closed steadily at the ruling figures on 'Change. The day's transactions foot up about 130,000 bushels, at $1.00 to $1.01 for No 1 Red; 88c to 90c for No 2 Red; 86c to 87½c for No 1 Spring; 80c to 88c for No 2 Spring; and 77c to 79c for Rejected—all in store. Several car loads of choice Club Wheat, received by the Northwestern Railway from Fond du Lac, were sold at 90c to 92c on track. The Flour market also shared in the excitement, and under an increased shipping demand prices advanced 12½c to 15c per bbl. The transactions foot up larger than any other day this season—about 5,000 barrels—at $5.00 to $5.50 for White Winter; $4.30 to 4.75 for fair to choice Red Winter; 3.90 to 4.00 for low grade Spring Extras; 4.12½ to 4.50 for common to choice Spring Extras; and 3.50 for Spring Superfine. At the close the stock was light and the market firm. Corn was in better request, and for old the market was firmer, while for new an advance of 2 to 3c was paid—sales of No. 1 being made at 79 to 81c afloat and in store, and 80c on track; new shelled 45 to 50c per bushel on track; and 34 to 37c for ear on track. Oats advanced ½ to 1c, with sales of about 17,000 bushels, at 32 to 32½c for Canal afloat, and 30½ to 31c in store. Rye scarce and firm, with sales at 66 to 67c in store, and 68 to 69c on track. Barley quiet and steady—No. 1 selling at 56c in store, and choice at 60c on track. Timothy Seed heavy at 2.06 to 2.10. Highwines quiet and nominal at 27 to 27½c.

Rates of Freight were rather easier to-day to Oswego, and steady to Buffalo. The engagements were as follows:—wheat to Oswego, 10c; wheat to Buffalo, 6c; wheat to Ogdensburgh, 11½c; corn to Ogdensburgh, 11c.

FAILURE IN THE LUMBER TRADE.—Messrs. Elreds & Balcom, lumber manufacturers and dealers, of this city, have made an assignment. The liabilities are reported from $150,000 to $200,000. They were the largest lumber manufacturers in this city, having investments in mills, &c., to the amount of $400,000. Their mills are located on Oconto River, in Green Bay, and they are said to be the most extensive in that region.

TORONTO—Oct. 18.—The rain yesterday morning, in addition to the fact that it was the first day of the week, caused yesterday's to be a very dull market—only about 3,000 bushels of wheat changed hands, opening in the early part of the day at $1.10@1.12; but towards noon there was a better feeling, and 1.15 to 1.18 was paid for extra prime samples. The favorite figure of the day was 1.13; for ordinary and common lots 1.05 to 1.10 were the rates paid. The market was not animated. Wheat has not lost any of its firmness. Spring Wheat continues in good demand at 90@95c for ordinary grades, and 97@98c for good. On one or two occasions $1 was realized. Barley is in good demand, at 65@70c per bushel.

NEW YORK—Oct. 18—Receipts, 27,864 bbls flour; 9,240 bu wheat; 2,470 bu corn. 5,984 bu oats; 524 bu rye.

ALBANY, Oct. 18th—GRAIN—The sales of Wheat, with a fair quantity offering, are 2600 bu Canada East at 130c and 3000 do do p. t. Rye in the street 88 to 89; sales 1200 bu Canal 86c 56 lbs. Corn in the street in light receipt and saleable at 100c; sales 4000 bu Western mixed in lots 102c. Oats in the street 40 to 41c; the sales afloat are 25,000 bu at 41½ to 41¾ for State principally, 41½ to 42½ for Canada East. Barley in fair supply but the firmness of holders restricts sales; for the best samples of Canada West higher prices are obtained than the reported sales of yesterday, and some holders are above the highest quotations paid to-day; the sales of the day are 29,000 bu, (including 1500 bu Canada West sold last evening at 80c) at 75 to 76c for State four-rowed, 76 for mixed Canada East and 81½ for Canada West.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18th—FLOUR AND GRAIN.—With the exception of a few lots of 100 to 300 bbls flour, the business has been in a small way. Good city brands may be quoted from $4 65 to $4.75, and extra and fancy $5 to $5.25. Country brands we quote at $4.40 to $4.50 for superfine and $4.75 for extra—the inside quotation for round lots and the outside in a small way. Wheat continues to command 95c to $1.05 for prime red and white. The receipts during the week have been fair, but not quite as heavy as during the preceding week. Old corn is quite scarce and commands 80c. A contract for 500 bushels was made in the early part of the week at 48c delivered, but prices have since declined, and dealers now do not offer over 35c for round lots. From wagons, however, it is selling in a small way at 45c. Oats firm at 50c. Rye brings from wagons 65c, and barley 60 to 62c. Bran, shorts, shipstuffs, and middlings we quote at $12, $14, $16, and $20 per ton.

OSWEGO, Oct. 17th.—GRAIN—Market for spring wheat better. Demand exceeds the supply, and we notice some inquiry for future delivery. Sales 12,000 bu Chicago spring at 97 to 98c afloat, 8600 bu Milwaukee club at $1.00 to arrive, 3000 bu red Michigan on private terms, 4508 bu white Canadian at $1.16, 3500 bu do on private terms, and a small lot of 365 bu Canada club at $1.00. Other grains quiet.

Received by lake last 48 hours, 160 bbls flour; 102,763 bu wheat; 2914 bu oats; 26,079 bu barley; 6058 bu rye.

Shipped by canal, 4537 bbls flour; 18,196 bu wheat; 5440 bu rye.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17th.—FLOUR—There is no change to notice in this article. Sales continue to be made in a small way at a range of $4.75 to 5c for good to fair extras, and $5.25 to $5.60 for fancy double extra from white wheat. Rye Flour—sales are steadily made in a small way at $4.25. Wheat—the receipts for the week have been light, and rates have advanced. The last reported sales were at $1.07 to $1.08 for red on track, and $1.17 to $1.18 for white. The market closes with light receipts and few buyers. Holders expect an advance of 1 to 2c, but buyers are unwilling to pay even the present rates. Corn quiet, with small sales at 79 to 80c on track. Oats—market closes quiet at 36 to 36½c, with but few sales during the week. Rye steady at 73 to 75c. Barley—light receipts and not much doing in consequence. New steady at 70c, and old at 60c.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—The receipts were: 4,056 flour; 5,894 bu wheat; 151 bu rye; 551 bu oats; 80 bu barley. The *Tribune* of yesterday evening says:

Our market for flour exhibits little more activity, without change in prices. The sales since our last aggregate 1,000 brls at 4.69½ to 4.75 for extra from white wheat, 4.50 from red. The market continues in favor of the buyer, and prices are relatively lower than those of wheat. Wheat continues very firm at the late advance. Owing to scarcity, the fluctuations in the New York market seem to have nothing to do with the shaping of prices. For white 1.10 to 1.12c is freely offered, but the view of most holders are a trifle above those figures. A lot of 1,300 bu sold at 1.11c. Red is in active demand at 1.01 to 1.02c; 1,000 bu sold at 1.01½c. Corn continues purely nominal at 80c. Oats are in good request at 33 to 34c from wagons. Barley and rye are steady.

PITTSBURGH—Oct. 18.—FLOUR—The demand grows less, gradually, but is still pretty well kept up. There are rarely sales from first hands, and from store the ruling rates in small lots are $4.60 to 4.75 for super, 4.87 to 5.00 for extra, and 5.12 to 5.50 for family do. The demand is mainly confined to small lots, to suit the wants of the retail trade, and prices range according to quality, the outside figures being for winter wheat flour. There is a temporary scarcity of Oats, and prices have advanced to 43@45c from first hands, but a good supply would bring prices down. Corn is scarce; sales of old from store at 74 to 87c; some lots of new have sold at 55 to 65c. Rye is also scarce, and receipts have met with a ready sale at 80 to 85c, on arrival. Barley has sold freely to brewers during the week—10,000 and 2,000 bu fair Spring selling at 75c; we quote Spring at 70 to 75c, and Fall at 80c. In Wheat the receipts have fallen off materially; sales at depot of No. 1 Spring at 1.00, Mediterranean at 1.08 to 1.09, Amber 1.12, and White 1.15.

MILWAUKEE—Oct. 19.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of this morning says:—

Prices of standard grades improved 1c today, No. 1 spring selling at 81@82c on track, and No. 2 at 80c. The market at the close, however, was dull and unsettled, and although one large sale was made in the afternoon, at high figures, the majority of buyers were out of the market. Flour was not in active request, but previous prices were maintained. Receipts were lighter, amounting to about 54,000 bush, including flour. Shipments were trifling, owing to the storm.

FOREIGN EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The N. Y. *Herald* of yesterday says:

The exports are swelled by the commencement of shipments of breadstuffs. During the week ending this day, we have shipped about 16,500 brls flour to foreign countries, including 5,000 brls to Great Britain. Great Britain has also taken 16,000 bu wheat. Yesterday and today there have been a good many purchasers of grain and flour for shipment to Europe. At present prices in the two countries these will not pay a profit; but the shippers look for an advance in the European markets, predicated on short crops. When corn begins to come forward freely, the breadstuffs export from this port will become quite considerable. Considering that we have been shipping little or no grain or flour to Europe since Jan. 1, the aggregate exports for the year to date to not compare unfavorably with those of the two past years.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—The New York *Tribune*, of yesterday, reports engagements as follows: Flour to Liverpool, 2s; 500 bu grain to Liverpool at 7d in ship's bags; 700 bbls flour to London at 2s 3d; 10,000 bu grain to Glasgow at 8c in ship's bags.

FAILURE IN THE FLOUR TRADE IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says:

Messrs. Morrow & Gettier, Flour merchants, of this city, have failed and made an assignment. Their liabilities are said to be $25,000, and assets good and bad, $17,000. The house has lost largely, heretofore, on flour shipments, and have been much embarrassed for more than a year.

British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Oct. 3.]

Another mild week, with heavy showers, has closed the month of September, and made much labor vain as respects the second crop of grass. Still vegetation progresses very rapidly in the meadows, and there is an unusual abundance of feed. The amount of rain, should it continue to fall in equal plenty, will soon reach the wells not deep sunk, and this winter may replenish the lost supply; while some fresh breezes and hot sunbeams may yet facilitate the cleaning of the land in time for the autumnal sowing. The wheat trade this week has somewhat lost its buoyancy, yet without any decline. In the absence of exciting causes, a gradual and moderate amendment only can be expected, as old stocks continue good, and many are still ready to part with their new samples. The long drought in Ireland seriously reducing the crop of oats, must limit the shipment of that grain this season, and help to increase the demand for Indian Corn. However, the recent rains have surprisingly revived the grass lands, and relieved the apprehensions of farmers. Foreign markets generally maintain the value of Wheat; the late advance throughout France being followed by a further rise of 1s 5d per qr at Paris, and fully as much throughout the provinces. All spring corn somewhat participated improvement; and the Dutch are already buying in the German markets at prices beyond English orders. On the other hand, in consequence of a continual influx of the new crop at Odessa, with a quality above expectation, prices have there declined in the absence of any English demand. And the American markets, by last advices, were dull and rather lower for all breadstuffs, except Maize, the crop of which, both in that country and Europe, is below an average. This, with the deficiency in Potatoes, may eventually affect Wheat prices. Samples of English Flour have been sent to Belgium, and some say to France. The arrivals off the coast since 23d inst. have been 95 cargoes, of which 42 were Wheat, and 36 Maize.

The transactions noted were as follows: 16 cargoes of Taganrog Ghirka Wheat at 42s 3d to 43s 3d, three cargoes Marianopoli at 43s 9d to 44s, and one cargo Berdianski at 43s 3d; 20 cargoes of Maize at 26s 3d to 29s; one cargo of Odessa Barley at 21s 6d, and one cargo of Taganrog Oats at 17s per qr.

The sales noted last week were 181,874 quarters Wheat at 41s 10c, against 135,381 quarters in 1858. The London averages were 43s 11d on 4,762 quarters. The arrivals in the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending Sept. 21 were, in Wheat and Flour, equal to 39,226 qrs.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

FREIGHTS—Quiet. The following charters were made to-day: schr Summit, taken last night, wheat to Oswego at 10½c; schr A. Bradley, wheat to Oswego at 10c; schrs Queen City, Kenosha, and Carrington, wheat and flour to Ogdensburg at 11½c per bushel, and corn at 11c; brig C. P. Williams and schr St. Andrews, wheat to Buffalo at 6c; schr Comet, wheat from Milwaukee at Buffalo at 6½c, and schr St. Paul, same, at 6½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,717 brls; shipments, 4,313 bbls. Market active and advanced 12½@15c. Sales were: 100 brls White Winter at $5.50 delivered; 100 brls do at 5.25 delivered; 100 brls "Allegan" White Winter at 5.00 delivered; 100 brls choice Red Winter at 4.75 delivered; 100 brls good do at 4.50 delivered; 100 brls fair do at 4.30; 100 brls "Scribner" Spring Extra at 4.50 delivered; 200 brls "West Aurora" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Geneseo" do at 4.32½ delivered; 200 brls "Dacotah," and 25 bbls "Mekena" do at 4.31¼ on track; 500 bbls Lockport "Hydraulic" at 4.27 afloat; 100 bbls "Kankakee City," 100 bbls "Marple & Dean's," and 100 bbls "Como," all at 4.30 delivered; 100 bbls "Marple & Dean's," 85 bbls "Sterling," 60 bbls "Lake Street," 43 bbl "Atlantic," and 200 bbls fair Spring Extras, all at 4.25 delivered; 100 bbls "Crescent," 100 bbls "Johnston," and 50 bbls "Geneva" do; all at 4.25 on track; 300 brls "Hanover City" do, 50 brls "Commercial" do, 200 brls "Waverly," 100 brls "St Louis" do, all at 4.20 delivered; 100 brls "Loveless & Co." do, 100 brls "Belvidere" do, 100 brls "Port Byron" do, and 100 brls fair Spring Extra, all at 4.15 delivered; 300 brls Iowa Spring Extra at 4.12½ delivered; 100 brls "Arcade," 70 brls "Fox River Valley," and 250 brls low grade Spring Extras, at 4.00 delivered; 40 brls "Toronto" do at 3.90 delivered; 150 brls Superfine at 3.50 delivered; 115 brls Fine flour in sacks at 2.50; 54 brls choice extra Rye Flour at 4 00 delivered.

WHEAT—Receipts, 61,802 bu; shipped, 68,136 bu. WINTER—Advanced 1@2c. Sales were: 300 bu No 1 Red at $1 on track; 300 bu do at $1 in store; 300 bu do at 1.01 in store; 160 bu No 2 Red at 88c in store; 2400 bu do at 90c in store. SPRING—Excited and advanced 2@3c. Sales were: 4000 bushels No 1 Spring at 86c in store; 2500 bushels No 1 Spring at 86½c in store; 7,000 bushels No 1 Spring at 87c in store; 2,500 bu do at 87½c in store; 300 bu No 2 Spring at 80c in store; 700 bu do at 82c in store; 300 bu do at 83c in store; 700 bu do at 83½c in store; 20,000 do in lots at 84c in store; 3,000 bu do in lots at 84½c in store; 58,000 bu do in lots at 85c in store; 18,000 bu do in one lot at 88c f. o. b.; 700 bu Rejected at 77c in store; 3,500 bu do at 79c in store; 300 bu choice Wisconsin Club, at 90c on track; 300 bu do at 92c on track.

CORN—Receipts, 4,110 bu; no shipments. Market firmer on old, and advanced 2@3c on new. Sales were: 900 bu canal at 81c afloat. 300 bu No 1 at 81c in store; 300 bu do at 79c in store; 300 bu do at 80c on track; 750 bu new shelled at 50c ℔ 56 lbs on track; 300 bu damp do at 45c ℔ 56 lbs on track; 300 bu do at 50c ℔ 60 lbs on track; 84 sks do at 55c ℔ 60 lbs on track; 3,0 bu Ear Corn at 34c ℔ 75 lbs on track; 300 bu do at 35c on track; 3,0 bu do (very dry) at 37c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 16,281 bu; shipped 100 bu. Market advanced ½@1c. Sales were:—800 bu Canal at 32c afloat; 8000 bu do at 32½c afloat; 1000 bu No 1 at 30½c in store; 7500 bu do at 31c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 1716 bu; no shipments. Market firm. Sales were:—700 bu No 1 at 66c in store; 1200 bu do at 67c in store; 300 bu do at 68c on track; 100 bu do at 69c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 7907 bu; shipped, 600 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—2000 bu No 1 at 57½c afloat; 2500 bu do at 56c in store; 2000 bu choice do at 60c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 13,477 lbs. Market heavy, sales were:—150 choice Timothy at $2.10; 70 bu do at 2.08; 45 bags fair at 2.06; 16 bags dirty at 2.00.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 22 brls. Market quiet and nominal at 27@27½c.

ALCOHOL—55c ℔ gal.

PROVISIONS—Receipts, 120 brls Pork. Mess Pork in limited demand at $15.00; Mess Beef 8.00@9 00.

LARD—Nominal at 11½c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 840 lbs. 20 brls city sold at 10c.

HIDES—Receipts, 40,456 lbs. Market quiet. Sales were at the following quotations: Green, 5½@6c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Dry Salted, 9@10c; Dry Flint, 12½@13½c.

PELTS—Country Pelts, 12½ a 75c; city slaughtered, 75c @1.50.

POTATOES—In better demand, with sales of mixed in round lots at 35c, and of prime Neshannocks at 40c.

APPLES—40 brls good Winter Apples at $2; 58 brls common do at 1.60.

DRIED FRUIT—10 sks Dried Apples at 8c.

EGGS—In good demand at 10½@11c.

POULTRY—Chickens, 1.50@1.75 per doz; Turkeys, 7@8c per lb; Ducks, 1.75 per doz.

BUTTER—Firkin in limited demand. Sales were: 10 pkgs at 12½c; 14 do at 13c. Dairy butter in fair request at 14@16c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 25 cars Cattle, 1 do Hogs, 1 do Sheep. Shipments, 10 cars Hogs. The market was more active than yesterday's, but without change in prices. CATTLE—There was a good demand for prime at 2½c, but common ones were dull at 1¾@2c. Hogs were active at 4¾@4½c. The sales at Sherman's to-day were:

7 Cattle averaging	943 lbs at	....	$2.25
13	....	....	1.75
19	[illegible]	....	1.90
22	[illegible]	....	1.75
15	[illegible]	....	2.15
39	1065	....	2.10
30	1092	....	2.15
21	800	....	$19 ℔ head.
33	1033	....	2.00
16	1025	....	2.20
17	1085	....	2.35
15	1265	....	2.65
11	1080	....	2.00
35 Hogs	262	....	4.67
48	218	....	4.45
39	210	....	4.50
37	257	....	4.75
51	221	....	4.73
33	[illegible]	....	4.60
60	184	....	4.25
83	194	....	4.60
62	197	....	4.55
63	170	....	4.20

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1859.

FLOUR—Opened at 5c better and closed dull at the advance. Sales 14,000 brls at $4.65@4.75 for superfine State; $4.95@5.00 for extra State; 4.65@4.75 for super western; 5.00@5.55 for common to medium extra western; 5.80@5.95 for inferior to good shipping brands extra R. H. O., closing dull. Canadian unchanged; sales 350 brls at 5.30@5.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in fair request at 3 0@4.20.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring active and better, with a limited supply and a moderate export demand; sales of 72,000 bu at $1.00 for Chicago spring and common Milwaukee Club, to arrive; 1.45 for white Kentucky. Rye quiet, and fair at 90c delivered. Barley more active and firmer; sales of 34,000 bush at 78@82½c—the latter price for choice C. W. Corn very scarce and firmer; sales 7,000 bu. at 1.00 for sound yellow; 1.05 for a large lot of mixed Western. Oats firmer at 45@46c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; sales 50 brls at 29c—closing with no buyers at over 28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork market firmer for prime; sales 1500 brls at $15.35@15.40 mess, 10.75@10.87 prime, 10.75@11 rumps. Mess dull, heavy and lower. Beef unchanged. Sales 550 brls at $4@4.50 country prime, $5@5.75 do mess, $9@11 repacked mess $11@12 extra do. Beef hams steady; sales 100 brls at $15@16¼c for new western. Prime mess beef quiet $19; 100 tierces India mess sold at $22. Cut Meats a shade firmer; sales 70 pkgs at 6c shoulders, 9½@9¾c hams. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard unchanged and quiet; sales at 11@11½c. Butter in moderate demand at 11@20c for Ohio. Cheese steady.

STOCKS—Norwich and Worcester 35, C & R I 63¾, C & T 19½, Gal & Chic 74, Panama 122¼, Canton Co 17, N S guar 14¾, I C 60, Reading 37¼, P B 50, Harlem 10, Hudson 38¼, a 60, Erie 6¼, N Y C 75¾, Pac Mail 71, M 2d bond 35¼, Mo 6's 84¼, s 84, U S 5's of 74 105, B 60.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Oct. 20.

FLOUR—Steady, and in fair demand. Sales 2500 bbls. at $4 40@4 50 for Spring State; 4 75@4 90 for good Spring and extra Ill. wheat; 5 25@5 50 for extra Wis. Ind and Ohio; 5 00 @5 50 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring active and better; Red and White Winter also better. Sales 3000 bush No 2 Chi Spring at 90c @92c—closing at the latter figure; 8,000 bu Canada Club, do; 2000 bu White Mich, at 1.17@1.18c; 5,000 bu White Ind—Od Crop—at 1.00c; 5000 bu Red Mich on private terms. Corn firm; Sales 5000 bu No 1 Ill at 90c. Barley in demand and better; Sales 10,000 bu Canada at 70c.

WHISKY—Sales at 26@28½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS firmer; 15c corn, 14 c wheat, 30c flour to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—5000 bu flour, 20,000 bu wheat, 3,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—3000 bu flour, 7,000 bu wheat, 9000 bu barley.

Montreal Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] MONTREAL, Oct. 20.

FLOUR—In good demand for all grades. Sales superfine No 1 at $4.75@4.80; fancy $5.05 ; extra $5.40@5.70; No 2 at $4.65.

GRAIN—Wheat—Sales 9000 bu Upper Canada Spring at $1.09, and shipping lots Chicago No 1 at the same. Oats in demand at 40@42c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

WEATHER—Cool but pleasant, with a stiff breeze from the Northwest.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO—At Buffalo, Oct. 18—Propellers Globe and Milwaukee; barque Grace Greenwood, and schrs Geo W Holt, Nightingale, and S B Shepard.

AT OSWEGO—Oct. 17—Schooners Lively, S J Holley, and White Squall.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO—From Oswego, Oct. 17th—Prop Young America, and schr L B Crocker.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT—Oct. 18—Bound Down—Bark St George, and schr Oliver Culver in tow of tug Dart; schr B F Wade; props Mt Vernon, Rocket, Portsmouth, and Atlantic; brig S C Wooldridge.

Bound Up—S B Michigan; prop Queen of the Lakes; schr Syracuse.

QUITE A GALE.—About 6 o'clock last night, the wind, which was blowing quite fresh increased into a perfect gale, from the Northeast, and continued so all night, and vessels had no little difficulty in making the harbor. The prop Buffalo which cleared in the afternoon for Buffalo, was struck by the squall, just outside of Gross Point, and her mate's room stove in. She put back for this port, and remained until this morning.

Quite a number of vessels have arrived to-day, and a large fleet is expected to-morrow.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............Oct. 20.

Prop Sun, Iverson, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt, 16 tons lead
Prop Ogontz, Flood, Green Bay, 1150 m shingles
Bark E C S, Stubbs, Peshtigo, 190 m lumber, 10 m lath
Brig Montezuma, Moore, Oconto, 180 m lumber, 50 m lath
Brig Champlain, Gates, Green Bay, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath
Schr John Warden, Hand, Sandusky, 1700 brls salt
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc, 70 cds wood
Schr Athenian, Jenkins, Oswego, 1578 brls salt, 20 brls apples
Schr Augusta, Hawkins, Oswego, 1578 bars R R iron, 155 R R car wheels
Schr Blue Belle, Hall, Grand River, 60 m lumber, 35 cords wood
Schr Thos Dyer, Stringham, Oswego, 2000 brls salt
Schr H L Collins, Van Patten, Oswego, 1764 brls salt
Schr Joseph Grant, Thompkinson, Buffalo, 1700 bbls salt
Schr Wm F Allen, Boyles, Buffalo, 1a salt
Schr Perseverance, Brady, Buffalo, 166 tons R R iron
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Dutchman's Pier, 105 cds wood
Scow Kewaunee, Burns, Eastmanville, 80 cds wood.

CLEARED.

Brig Ramsey Crooks, Nelson, Sturgeon Bay, light
Schr St Paul, Mosher, Buffalo, to load at Milwaukee
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc, light
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River, 40 tons mdse
Schr W Y Emmons, Keith, Buffalo, 10,656 bu rye
Schr Ontario, Jolliffe, Port Colborne, 11,551 bu wheat
Schr S H Lathrop, Collins, Buffalo, 17,411 bu wheat
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Dutchman's Pier, light

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

ARRIVED.........October 20, 1859.

Atlanta, La Salle, 1263 bu barley, 167 bu corn, 1992 bu wheat.
Norobeck, La Salle, 119 tons coal.
Adelia, Joliet, 344 bu barley, 110 bu corn, 1419 bu wheat, 2,00 bu oats, 150 bu rye, 351 bu seeds.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 300 bu oats, 500 bu corn, 2000 bu barley, 200 brls flour.
Sir J Franklin, Joliet, 120 tons earth.
S A Douglas, Joliet, 120 tons earth.
Oneida, Ottawa, 7351 bu oats, 263 bu corn.

CLEARED.

Sir John Franklin, Joliet, light.
D C Norton, Lockport, light.

LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE. The Rooms of the Association, in Lind's Block, will be open each morning from eight to nine o'clock, as a Lumberman's Exchange, at which time and place all resident and non-resident Manufacturers, City and Country Dealers, Vessel Captains, and others interested in the trade are invited to attend. ROBERT H. FOSS, President. ELIPHALET WOOD, Secretary. my12-6md&tw-d268

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Quarries, and G. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, And Dealers in DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. Fairbanks' Scales, —AND— MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire. STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C. The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipe, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 "	575	25 "	1,500
10 "	725	30 "	1,675
12 "	800	35 "	2,000
15 "	1100	40 "	2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with Judson's Patent Governor Valve for Flour Mill. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. Post Office address Box 274. ja5 b939 1y

FREESCO PAINTING. JEVNE & ALMINI, No. 101 Washington street, Chicago, Beg to call the attention of the public to their style of Frescoing and Decorating in Private Residences, Churches, Halls, &c.; also, to the House Painting, Graining, &c., all of which they do in a first-class style. Country orders for Frescoing, &c., will meet with prompt attention. Specimens of our work can be seen in some of the best houses in this city. Post Office Box 1778. my28 6m

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SWEDISH LEECHES—Received Weekly at GALE BROTHERS, Family Prescription Store, oc8 202 Randolph street.

TOILET GOODS, COMBS BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, and everything found in a first-class Drug Store, for sale by STEBBINS & CRAMPTON, 156 Clark street, cor. Madison.

ALCOHOL.—PURE ALCOHOL, (98 per ct.) On hand and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., oc4-a602-3m 152 South Water street.

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WELCH'S EASTERN Carriage Repository, 52 and 54 Franklin street, (between Lake and Randolph), Chicago, Ill. Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of new and second-hand Carriages of all styles. Carriages stored, or sold on commission. 1y29-1y-d907 F. W. WELCH.

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